

SX

User guide

*Part number: 5500037-13
Date: 15 July 2002*

Navigating around this manual



Using this on-line manual. See page 5.



Fast contents. See page 7.



Contents. See page 8.



Quick reference. See page 165.



Index. See page 228.

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Warning: This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.



Caution: The products described in this manual are approved for commercial use only.

About this manual

Purpose of this manual

This manual tells you how to install, configure and use the Perle SX system hardware, associated drivers and utility software.

Who this manual is for

This manual is aimed at users who want to connect peripherals and terminals to a host using the Perle SX serial connectivity system. This manual requires a working knowledge of using personal computers and associated operating systems, as well as experience in installing host cards and peripherals.



Warning

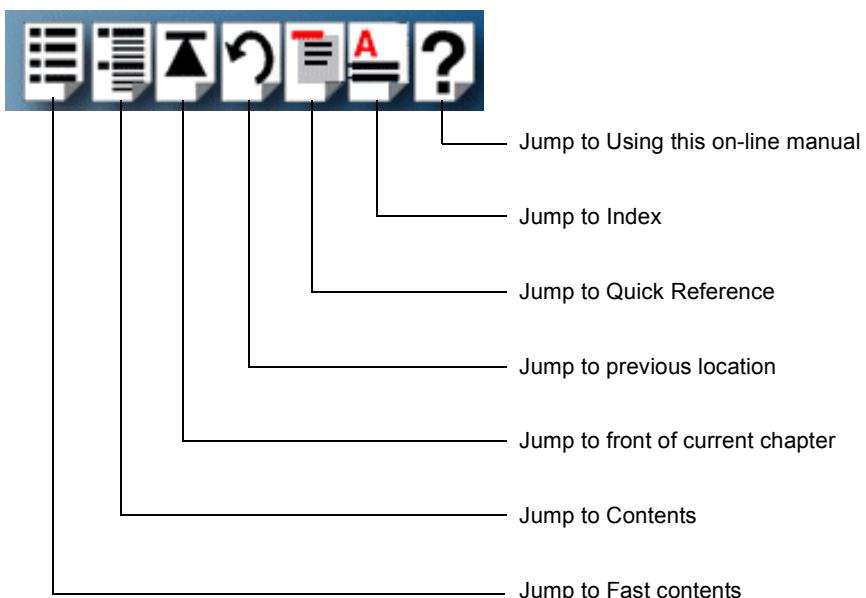
Dangerous voltages exist inside computer systems. Before installing host cards in your system, turn off the power supply and disconnect the mains lead.

Using this on-line manual

The following is a brief guide to using this manual on-line.

Document navigation

This manual features document navigation hypertext buttons in the header area as shown in the next picture;



Hypertext jumps

You can also navigate around this manual by clicking on any cross reference or text in blue for example, [Hypertext jumps](#).

Note

The **Fast Contents**, **Contents** and **Index** entries are all hypertext jumps into this manual.

Revision history

Date	Part number	Description
January 2000	5500037-10	First issue of new SX+ user manual.
April 2000	5500037-11	Update of manual to include Solaris operating system
November 2001	5500037-12	Re-branding update also including improved cabling section.
July 2002	5500037-13	Re-branding update to use standardised SX product naming.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

You need to read this chapter if you want to... You need to read this chapter if you want an introduction to the Perle SX serial connectivity system.

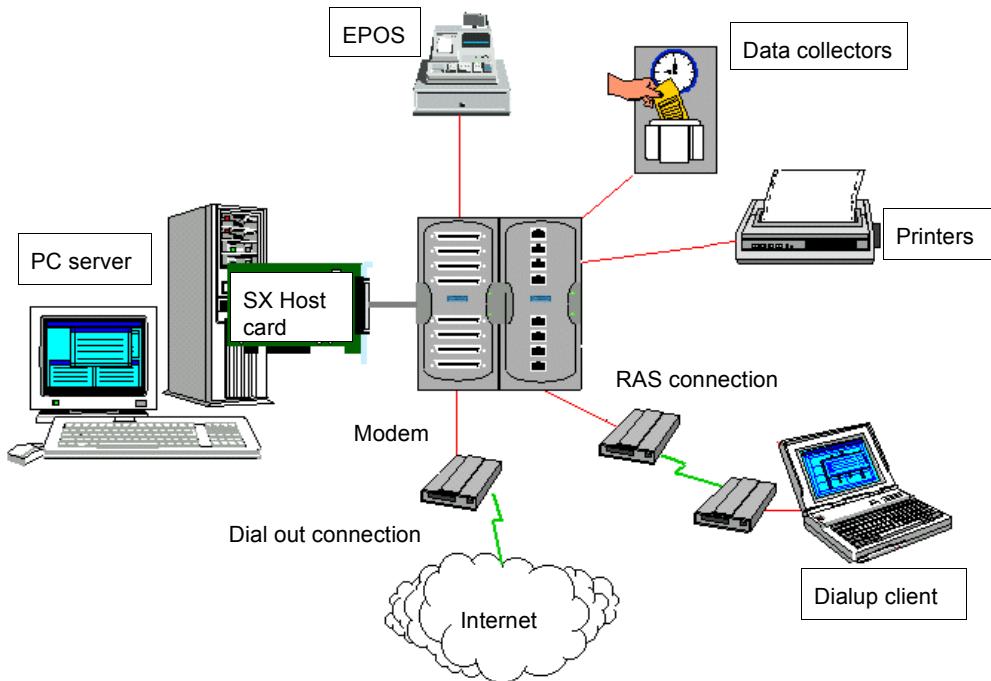
This chapter provides introductory information about the Perle SX serial connectivity system, its associated components, driver software and configuration utilities.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- **[About the SX system](#)** on page **18**
- **[System components](#)** on page **19**

About the SX system

The Perle SX Product Range is a high performance, intelligent, expandable connectivity system for up to 128 serial devices which provides up to 32 ports per host card. The SX version of the system is based on the Motorola ColdFire processor and offers superior performance to the previous SX host cards. See also [System components](#) on page 19.



Typical uses of the system include RAS for NT, Internet Service Providers, corporate remote access, retail EPOS, industrial process control, dial out modems and printing. You can use the SX system in a wide range of industries including hotel/leisure management, banking and finance, manufacturing, real estate and telecommunications.

Typically, you use this product because you want a low cost connectivity system optimised for delivering high performance on multi-user systems and remote access server environments.

Note

SX is 100% compatible with older SX terminal adaptors and device concentrators.

System components

This section provides a brief description of the main components of the SX system and includes the following.

- [Host card](#) on page 19
- [1.5 metre bus extension cable](#) on page 19
- [Device concentrators and terminal adaptors](#) on page 19

Host card

Host cards provide system connection to Device concentrators (**SXDCs**), terminal adaptors (**TAs**) and Modular Terminal Adaptors (**MTAs**) and are available in ISA and PCI formats. See also [Installing a PCI host card](#) on page 116, [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page 117 and [Removing host cards](#) on page 119 in [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#).

1.5 metre bus extension cable

A proprietary 1.5 metre bus extension cable is supplied with the host cards which allows you to link host cards to Device concentrators or terminal adaptors.

Note

When connecting SX host cards to Device concentrators or terminal adaptors you should only use the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with your SX host card. **Using any other cable will invalidate your EMC and noise warranty and may cause system lockups and crashes.**

Device concentrators and terminal adaptors

Device Concentrators (**SXDCs**), Terminal Adaptors (**TAs**) and Modular Terminal Adaptors (**MTAs**) are basically serial connection blocks which provide a number of ports depending on type. See [Example SXDC8 device concentrator](#) on page 21, [Example MTA8 modular terminal adaptor](#) on page 22 and [Example TA4 terminal adaptor](#) on page 23 for pictures of typical examples. The range of types available for the SX system are shown in [Overview of device concentrators and terminal adaptors](#) on page 20.

Note

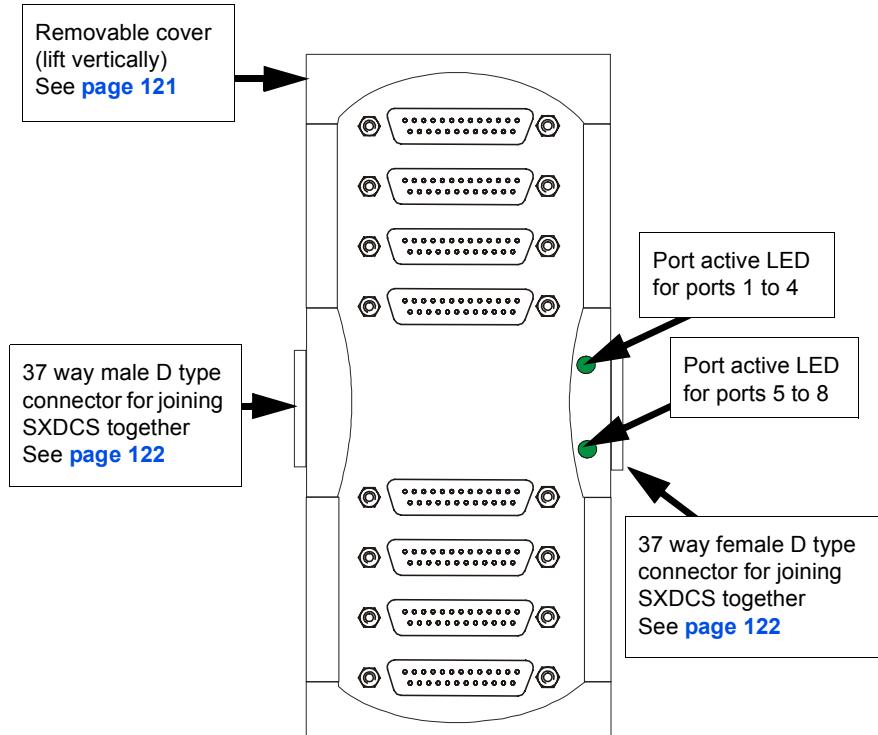
The permitted combinations of device concentrator types are as follows;

**SXDC8s to SXDC8s
MTAs to MTAs, and
TA4s/TA8s to TA4s/TA8s**

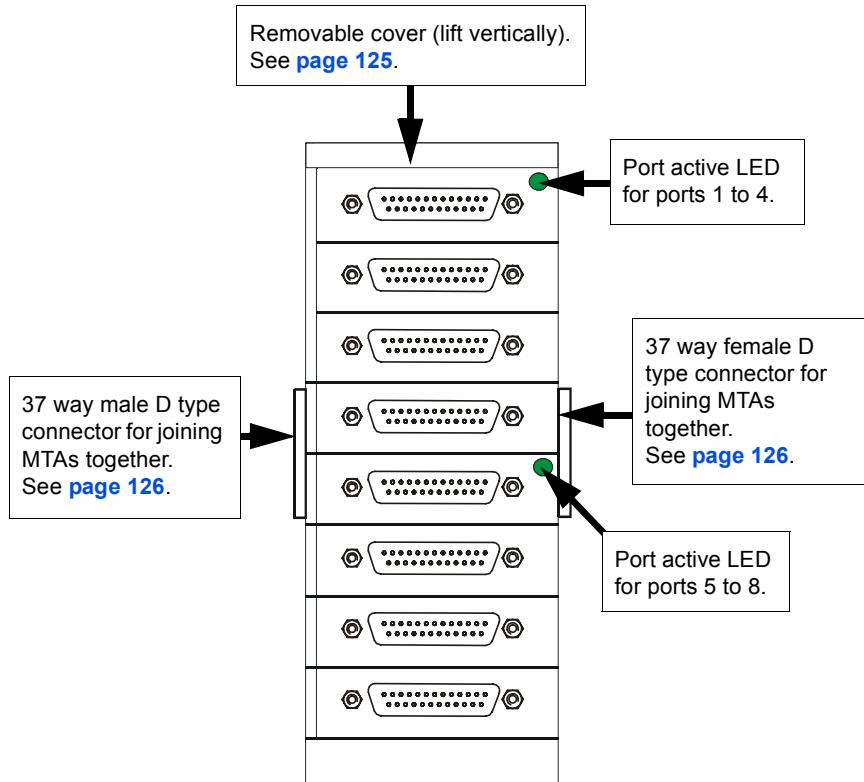
Overview of device concentrators and terminal adaptors

Device Concentrator	Number of ports	Type	For information on installing see...
SXDC8/RJX	8	RS232 RJ45 ports with high performance and ESD protection to 15kV.	See page 121.
SXDC8/DX	8	RS232 DB25 female DCE ports with high performance and ESD protection to 15kV	
SXDC8/MX	8	RS232 DB25 male DTE ports with high performance and ESD protection to 15kV. Emulates standard PC COM port pinouts	
SXDC8/PX	8	1 x DB25 Parallel, 7 x RS232 DB25 female DCE ports with high performance and ESD protection to 15kV Refer to table on page 148 for further details.	
SXDC8/422	8	RS422 DB25 female DCE ports with high performance and ESD protection to 15kV.	
MTA8/RJX	8	RS232 RJ45 ports with ESD protection to 15kV.	See page 125.
MTA8/DX	8	RS232 DB25 female DCE ports with ESD protection to 15kV	
MTA8/MX	8	RS232 DB25 male DTE ports & surge suppression Note these pinouts are the same as the SXDC8/MX.	
MTA8/PX	8	1 x DB25 Parallel, 7 x RS232 DB25 female DCE ports with high performance and ESD protection to 15kV Refer to table on page 148 for further details.	
MTA8/422	8	RS422 DB25 female ports	
TA4	4	RS232 DB25 female ports (/dx pinouts)	See page 129
TA8	8	RS232 ESD protected to 15kV ports with DB25 female connectors (/DX pinouts)	

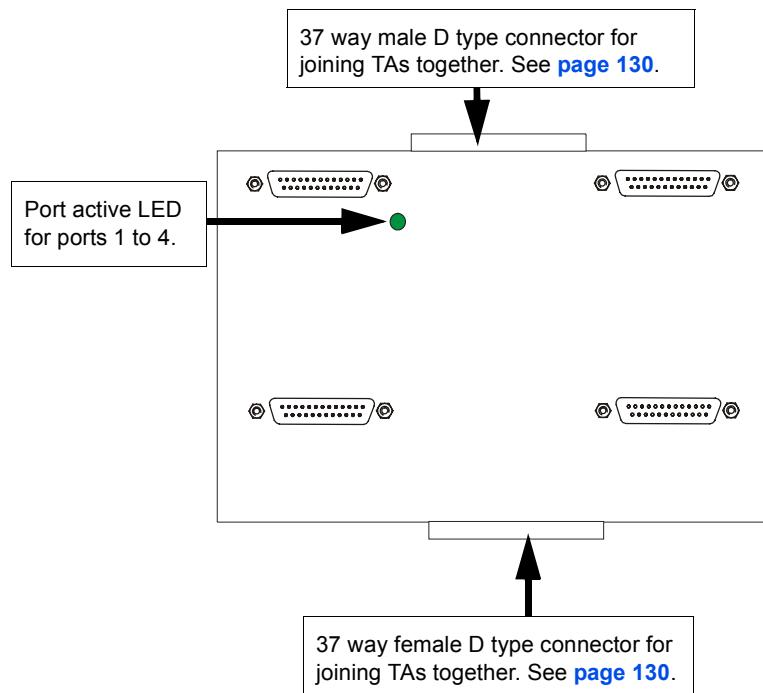
Example SXDC8 device concentrator



Example MTA8 modular terminal adaptor



Example TA4 terminal adaptor



Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software

You need to read this chapter if you want to.....

You need to read this chapter because you want to install SX device concentrators, host cards and associated software.

This chapter tells you how to install and configure SX device concentrators, host cards and associated software under the currently supported operating systems.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [**Before you start**](#) on page [25](#)
- [**Down loading SX drivers from the Perle web site**](#) on page [26](#)
- [**Installing SX under Solaris**](#) on page [27](#)
- [**Installing SX under SCO Open Server**](#) on page [39](#)
- [**Installing SX under SCO UnixWare**](#) on page [66](#)
- [**Installing SX under Windows NT**](#) on page [93](#)
- [**Installing SX under Windows 2000**](#) on page [94](#)
- [**Installing SX under Linux**](#) on page [109](#)
- [**Installing a PCI host card**](#) on page [116](#)
- [**Installing an ISA host card**](#) on page [117](#)
- [**Removing host cards**](#) on page [119](#)
- [**Installing device concentrators**](#) on page [120](#)
- [**Removing Device Concentrators from your system**](#) on page [132](#)

Before you start

Before installing your SX hardware and software, note that the procedure for installing and configuring SX hardware varies for different operating systems.

To install under a particular operating system, please refer to one of the operating system specific installation procedures listed below;

- [Installing SX under Solaris](#) on page **27**
- [Installing SX under SCO Open Server](#) on page **39**
- [Installing SX under SCO UnixWare](#) on page **66**
- [Installing SX under Windows NT](#) on page **93**
- [Installing SX under Windows 2000](#) on page **94**
- [Installing SX under Linux](#) on page **109**

Note

The SX drivers support all previous SX and SI host cards in both ISA and PCI bus types and associated hardware.

Note

You can find the drivers for SX on the CDROM supplied with this product.

Down loading SX drivers from the Perle web site

You can install the SX driver and utility software from the Perle web site. To do this proceed as follows;

1. On your PC, start the Internet browser you want to use (for example, Netscape).
2. Within your Internet browser window, select the software directory using the following URLs;

<http://www.perle.com/downloads>

Note

In the event of any problems contact your System Administrator or Internet Service Provider for assistance.

3. Change to the software directory.

The software directory is now displayed.

4. Download the files in this directory to a suitable location on your PC for example, **/tmp**.
5. Follow the instructions for installing the software.

Installing SX under Solaris

This section tells you how to install host cards, software drivers and utilities under the Solaris operating system and includes the following:

- [**General setup procedure for Solaris** on page 28](#)
- [**Installing device drivers and utilities** on page 29](#)
- [**Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels** on page 30](#)
- [**Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system** on page 31](#)
- [**Setting up terminals using Admintool** on page 33](#)
- [**Removing SX serial port terminals** on page 37](#)

General setup procedure for Solaris

The general procedure for installing SX for the Solaris operating system is as follows:

1. If required, install any PCI host cards you require into your system. See [Installing a PCI host card](#) on page 116
2. Install the SX Solaris drivers and utilities onto your system using the procedures described in [Installing device drivers and utilities](#) on page 29.
3. If are unable to find a free interrupt level for the card you are installing, you will need to enable polling mode using the **sxisacfg** utility (see [sxisacfg utility](#) on page 166 in [Chapter 4 Quick reference](#)). To do this:
 - a. At the command prompt, type **sxisacfg -l** and press the **Enter** key to display the current polling mode.
 - b. If the system is in **interrupt mode** (default setting), at the command prompt type **sxisacfg -p -l** and press the **Enter** key to toggle into polled mode.
4. If required, using the **sxisacfg** utility, select and assign addresses for any additional ISA host cards you want to install from the free addresses available. See [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page 30.
5. If required, install any ISA host cards you require into your system. See [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page 117
6. If you want to remove any ISA host cards from your system,
 - a. at the command prompt, type:
/etc/sxisacfg [-d <name>] and press the **Enter** key
where **<name>** is the host card name (for example, ISA1) and **d** is the delete command.
 - b. Now physically remove any host cards you want from your system using the procedures described in [Removing host cards](#) on page 119.
7. Install the device concentrators you require for your system. See [Installing device concentrators](#) on page 120.
8. If required, remove any device concentrators you want from your system. See [Removing Device Concentrators from your system](#) on page 132.
9. Set up any terminals attached to your system using Admintool. See [Setting up terminals using Admintool](#) on page 33.
10. If required, remove any terminals from your system using Admintool. See [Removing SX serial port terminals](#) on page 37.
11. If you want to use baud rates above 38400 use the **spxbaudmap** utility to obtain the values you want for each port. See [Appendix B Obtaining baud rates above 38400](#).

Your system is now ready for use. If required, you can reconfigure the system following initial installation. See [page 30](#) and [page 33](#) for details.

Installing device drivers and utilities

To install the SX device drivers and utilities for the Solaris operating system proceed as follows;

Note

Before you install the SX drivers and utilities you need to obtain the driver package file **sx-sol-<ver>.pkg** - "version".pkg for example, **sx-sol-1.1.2.pkg**.

You can do this from either the CDROM (Solaris will automatically mount the CDROM when inserted, and start the file manager application), or the Perle website (see [Down loading SX drivers from the Perle web site](#) on page [26](#)).

1. Login to your system as super user and begin a terminal session.
2. At the command prompt, type one of the commands shown in the next table depending on the source of the sx-sol.pkg file you want to use, then press the **Enter** key.;

Source of sx-sol.pkg file	Type this command
CDROM Note x is version number	pkgadd -d /cdrom/drivers/sxplus/solaris/sx-sol-1.1.1.pkg

A series of message are now displayed ending with a question prompt:

This package contains scripts which will be executed with super-user permission during the process of installing this package.

Do you want to continue with the installation of <sx-sol> [y,n,?] ■

3. At the question prompt, type **Y** and press the **Enter** key.

A series of messages are now displayed ending with a confirmation that installation was successful.

The drivers and utility software is now installed and operational. See [General setup procedure for Solaris](#) on page [28](#) for instructions on adding ISA host cards, Device Concentrators and Ports.

Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels

The **sxisacfg** Utility allows you to define addresses and IRQ levels for SX host cards you add to the system. You run this utility before installing the hardware using the following steps;

1. Decide on the name, memory address and IRQ level you require.

Note

You may need to reserve memory and Interrupt resources for ISA cards using the system BIOS setup or system configuration program.

2. On each host card, set the address you want using the procedures described in [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page [117](#).
3. At the command prompt, enter the command to start the **sxisacfg** utility (see [page 166](#) for syntax) using the card parameters you decided in step [1.](#) as shown in the next example:

```
/etc/sxisacfg -n ISA1 -m 0xD0000 -i 9
```

Note

We recommend using interrupt mode, which is the default (toggled using the **-p** command).

4. Press the **Enter** key.
5. Repeat steps [1.](#) to [4.](#) until you have assigned addresses to all the ISA host cards you want to install.

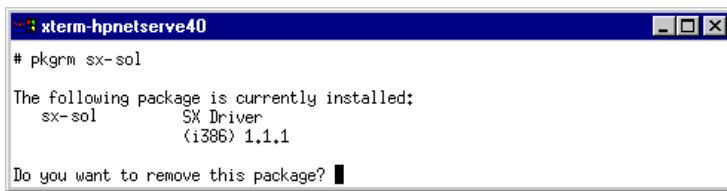
You can now continue with the rest of the procedure required to install the host card. See step [5.](#) in [General setup procedure for Solaris](#) on page [28](#) for details.

Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system

To remove the SX device drivers and utilities for the Solaris operating system, proceed as follows;

1. Login to your system as super user and begin a terminal session.
2. At the command prompt, type **pkgrm sx-sol** and press the **Enter** key.

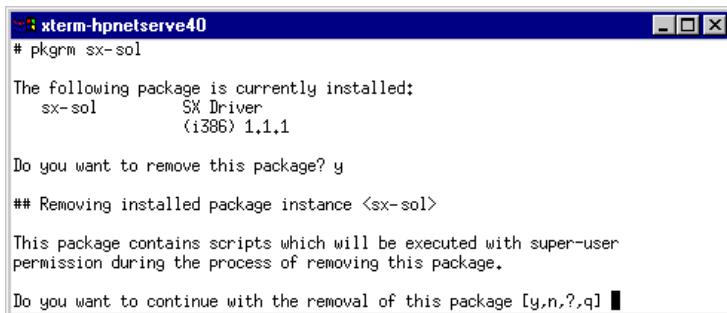
The following question is displayed:



```
xterm-hpnetserve40
# pkgrm sx-sol
The following package is currently installed:
  sx-sol      SX Driver
              (i386) 1.1.1
Do you want to remove this package? ■
```

3. At the question prompt, type **y** and press the **Enter** key.

A further confirmation is displayed.



```
xterm-hpnetserve40
# pkgrm sx-sol
The following package is currently installed:
  sx-sol      SX Driver
              (i386) 1.1.1
Do you want to remove this package? y
## Removing installed package instance <sx-sol>
This package contains scripts which will be executed with super-user
permission during the process of removing this package.
Do you want to continue with the removal of this package [y,n,?,q] ■
```

4. At the question prompt, type **y** and press the **Enter** key to remove the software package.

The messages shown in the next picture are now displayed and SX driver and utility software removed.

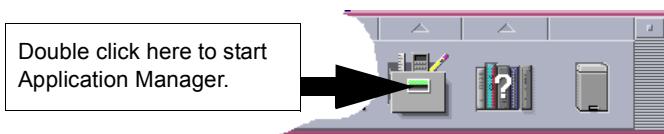
xterm-hpnetserve40

```
/usr/bin/sxdb  
/usr/bin/spxbaudmap  
/usr/bin/get_ports  
/usr/bin/cardadd  
/usr/bin <shared pathname not removed>  
/usr <shared pathname not removed>  
/platform/i86pc/kernel/drw/sx.conf  
/platform/i86pc/kernel/drw/sx  
/platform/i86pc/kernel/drw <shared pathname not removed>  
/platform/i86pc/kernel <shared pathname not removed>  
/platform/i86pc <shared pathname not removed>  
/platform <shared pathname not removed>  
/etc/ttystype  
/etc/sxutil.ksh  
/etc/sxcfg  
/etc/printcap.sx  
/etc/print.sx  
/etc/initsx  
/etc/devlink.sx  
/etc <shared pathname not removed>  
## Updating system information.  
  
Removal of <sxsol> was successful.  
#
```

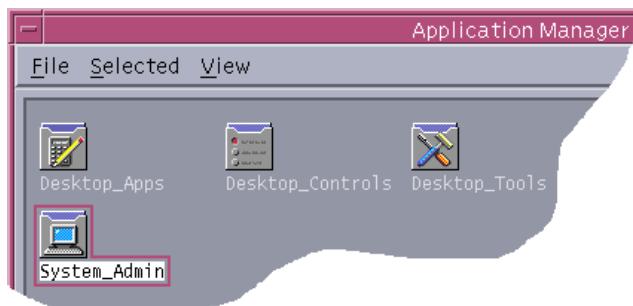
Setting up terminals using Admintool

To configure SX serial ports added to the system proceed as follows;

1. In the Solaris desktop, single click on the **Application Manager** toolbar icon shown in the next picture.

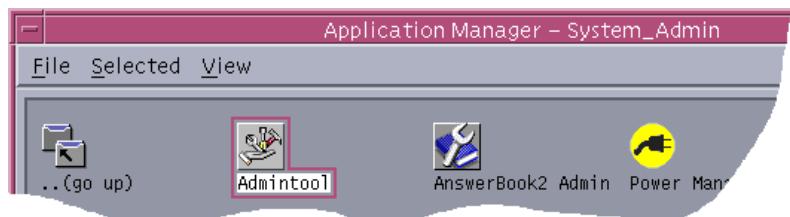


The Application Manager window is now displayed.



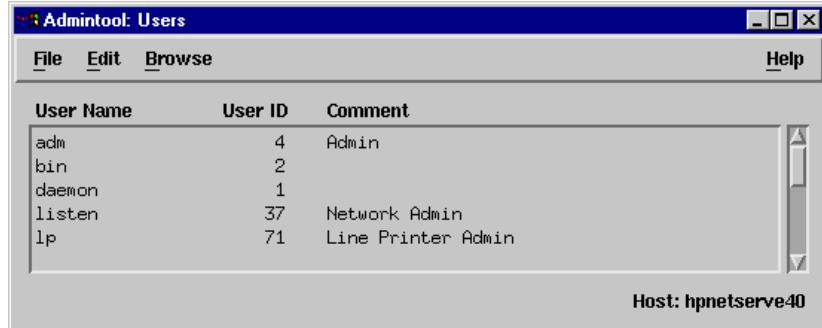
2. In the Application Manager window, double click on the **System_Admin** folder.

The System_Admin window is now displayed.



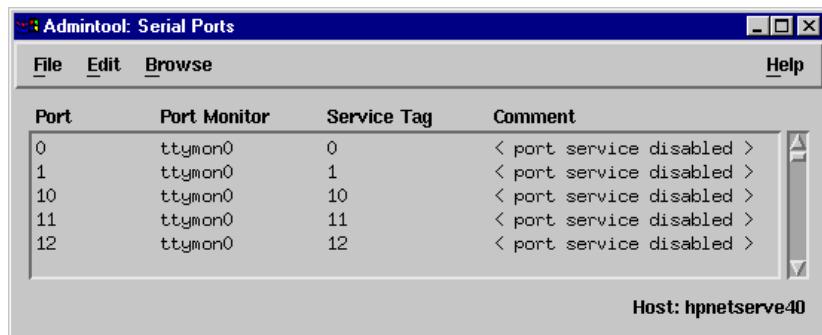
3. In the System_Admin window, double click on the **Admintool** icon.

The main Admintool window is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



4. In the AdminTool menu, click on **Browse > Serial Ports**.

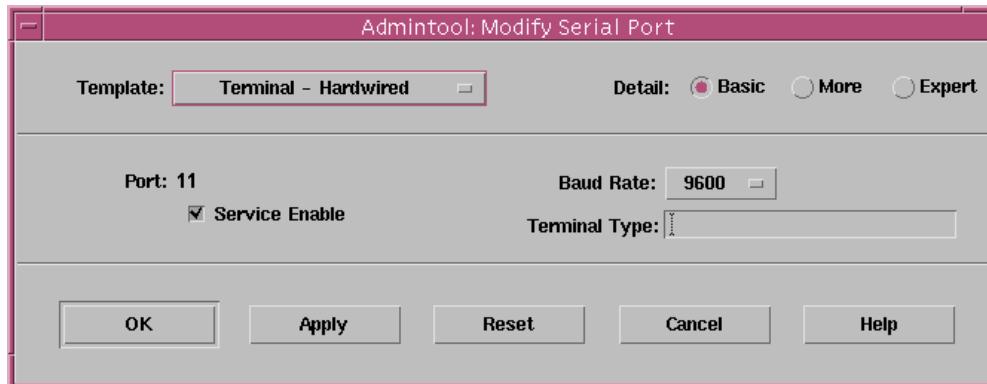
The Serial Ports window is now displayed.



5. In the Serial Ports window, double click on the serial port you want to modify. Alternatively, click on the port to highlight it, then in the Serial Ports menu click on **Edit > Modify**.

The Modify Serial Port window is now displayed.

6. In the Modify Serial Port window, display basic information only by clicking on the **Basic** button in the **Detail** field.



7. In the Modify Serial Port window, click on the **Template** selector and choose the type of device you want to connect to the currently selected serial port. For example, to attach a terminal to the serial port, select **Terminal-Hardwired**.

Hint

For details of the parameters in this field click on the help button to invoke the Solaris on-line help about this window.

8. In the Modify Serial Port window, click in the **Service Enable** checkbox (displaying a tick) to enable the currently selected serial port.
9. In the Modify Serial Port window, click on the **Baud Rate** selector and choose the Baud rate you want. For example, 9600.

Note

If you want to use baud rates above 38400, use the **spxbaudmap** utility to obtain the values you want for each port. See [Appendix B Obtaining baud rates above 38400](#). Note that the value you choose here is used to determine the extended baud rate.

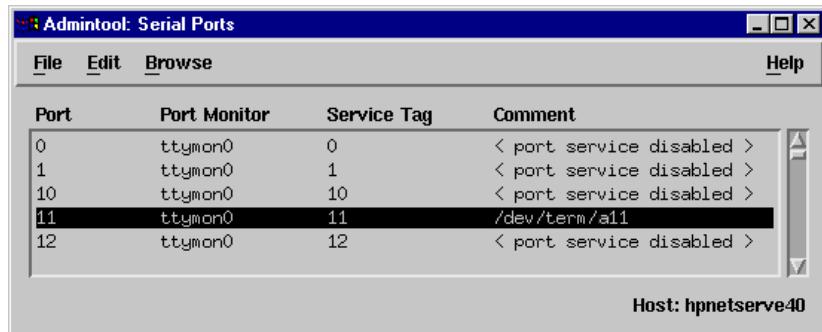
10. In the **Terminal Type** field, enter the terminal type you want.

Note

The terminal type you enter must be a valid terminal type as defined by the **termcap** file. See the Solaris user documentation or on-line help for further details.

11. In the Modify Serial Port window, click on the **OK**

The currently selected serial port now has a terminal session enabled at the specified baud rate, even parity, 7 data bits and 1 stop bit. The Serial Ports window is now updated to show this as shown in the next picture.

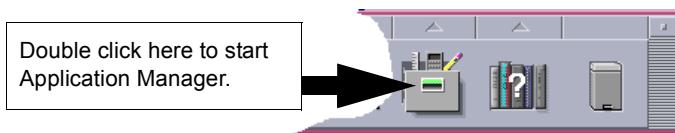


12. Repeat steps **5.** to **11.** until you have configured all the SX serial ports you require.

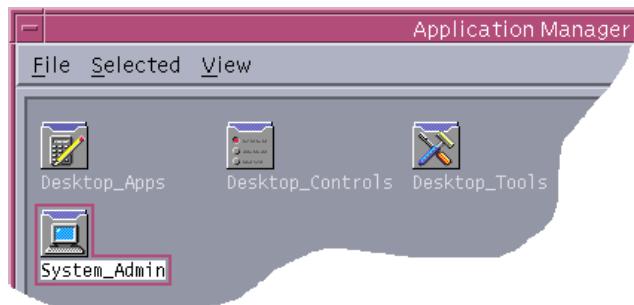
Removing SX serial port terminals

To remove any SX serial ports configured as terminals proceed as follows;

1. In the Solaris desktop, single click on the **Application Manager** toolbar icon shown in the next picture.

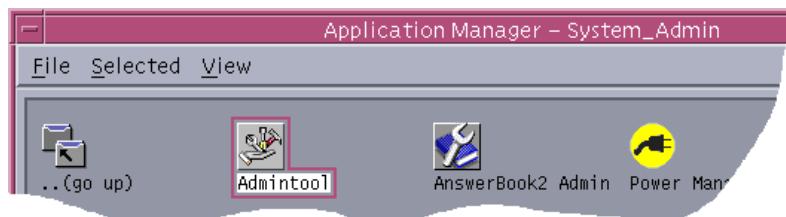


The Application Manager window is now displayed.



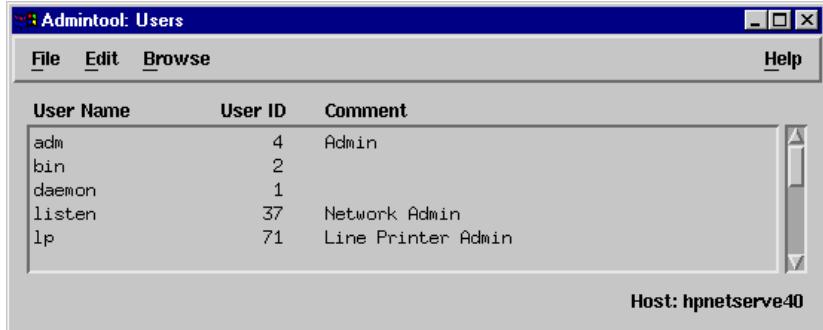
2. In the Application Manager window, double click on the **System_Admin** folder.

The System_Admin window is now displayed.



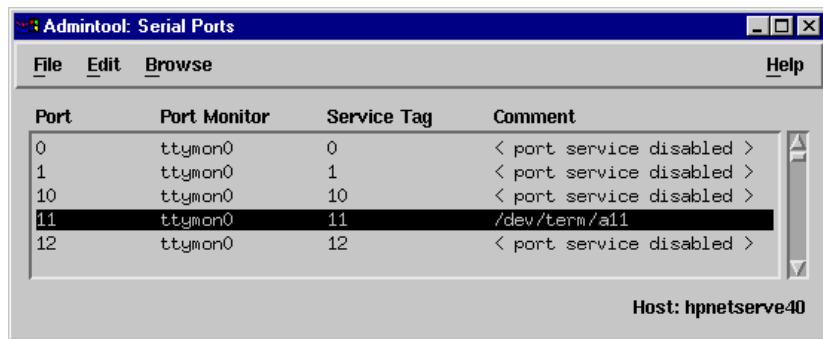
3. In the System_Admin window, double click on the **Admintool** icon.

The main Admintool window is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



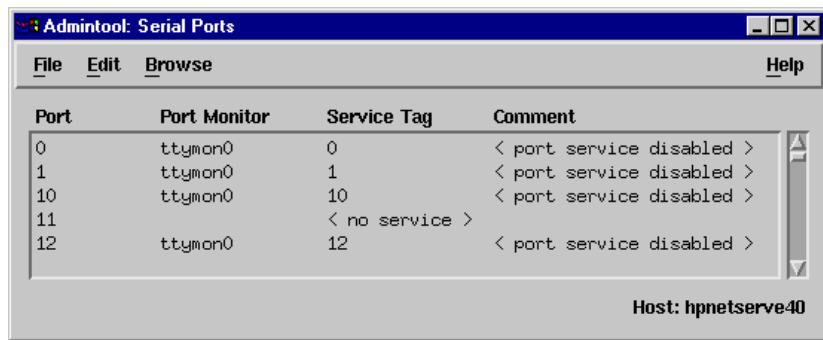
4. In the AdminTool menu, click on **Browse > Serial Ports**

The AdminTool window is now updated to show the serial ports available on the system.



5. In the AdminTool window, single click on the terminal you want to remove to highlight it.
6. In the AdminTool menu, click on **Select Edit > Delete**.

The terminal entry for the serial port is now deleted and the AdminTool window updated.



7. Repeat steps 5. to 6. until you have removed all the SX terminal entries you require.

Installing SX under SCO Open Server

This section tells you how to install host cards, software drivers and utilities under the SCO OpenServer 5 operating system and includes the following:

- [General installation procedure for SCO OpenServer 5](#) on page **40**
- [Upgrading from existing device drivers](#) on page **41**
- [Installing device drivers and utilities](#) on page **42**
- [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page **50**
- [Configuring SX serial ports](#) on page **59**
- [Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system](#) on page **64**.

General installation procedure for SCO OpenServer 5

The general procedure for installing and configuring host cards, drivers software and associated utilities for the SCO OpenServer 5 operating system is as follows:

1. If required, install any PCI host cards you require into your system. See [Installing a PCI host card](#) on page 116

Note

If you are installing a PCI card after having installed your driver, you will need to run the host card configuration utility to create the relevant device nodes. See [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page 50 and [Appendix A Serial port device names](#).

2. If required, install the SX SCO OpenServer 5 drivers and utilities onto your system using the procedures described in [Installing device drivers and utilities](#) on page 42.
3. If required, using the **Host Card Configuration tool**, select and assign addresses for any additional ISA host cards you want to install from the free addresses available. See [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page 50.
4. Repeat step 3. until you have assigned addresses to all the ISA host cards you want to install.
5. If required, install any ISA host cards you require into your system. See [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page 117
6. If required, remove any host cards you want from your system. See [Removing host cards](#) on page 119.
7. Install or remove any device concentrators you require onto your system. See [Installing device concentrators](#) on page 120 and [Removing Device Concentrators from your system](#) on page 132
8. Using the **Port Configuration tool**, configure the serial ports you have added to the system. See [Configuring SX serial ports](#) on page 59.
9. If you want to use baud rates above 38400 use the **spxbaudmap** utility to obtain the values you want for each port. See [Appendix B Obtaining baud rates above 38400](#).

Your system can now use the serial adaptor cards you have installed. If required, you can reconfigure serial ports following initial installation. See [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page 50 and [Configuring SX serial ports](#) on page 59 for details.

Upgrading from existing device drivers

If your system already has an existing Perle device driver installed, you cannot install a new device driver unless you follow the correct upgrade procedure. The procedure required depends on the device driver type currently installed as follows;

Note

The SX host card uses a different processor to that on the SX host cards and requires an updated version of the SX device driver for SCO OpenServer 5.

You must install v2.1.0 or newer in order for your SX host cards to function.

You can find device drivers for all the supported operating systems on the CDROM, supplied with this product.

- [**Upgrading from Specialix combined driver 2.02 for SCO Unix 3.2.4**](#) on page [41](#)

Upgrading from Specialix combined driver 2.02 for SCO Unix 3.2.4

You cannot upgrade the Specialix combined driver 2.02 for SCO Unix 3.2.4. You need to remove the old driver, then install its replacement as follows;

1. Remove the existing device driver using the procedure described in [**Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system**](#) on page [64](#).
2. Install the new device driver using the procedures described in [**Installing device drivers and utilities**](#) on page [42](#).
3. Continue with your installation as required using the steps listed under [**General installation procedure for SCO OpenServer 5**](#) on page [40](#).

Upgrading your current SX device driver

To upgrade your current SX device driver, proceed as follows;

- Follow the procedure for installing device drivers detailed in [**Installing device drivers and utilities**](#) on page [42](#) using the upgrade options when prompted by the software.

Installing device drivers and utilities

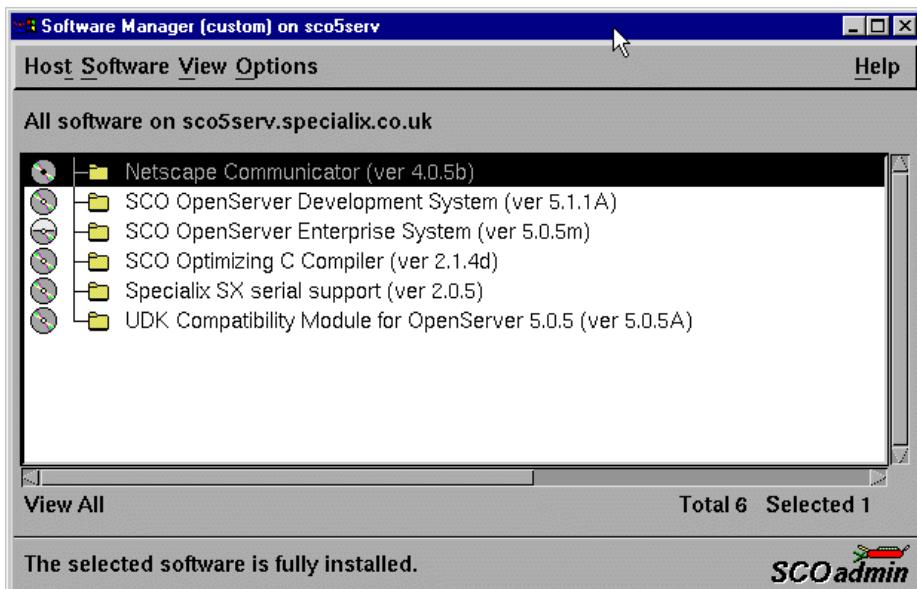
To install the SX device drivers and utilities for the SCO OpenServer 5 operating system proceed as follows;

1. Login to your system as super user.
2. Load the CDROM into your system CD drive.
3. At the command prompt, make a directory for your installation by typing:
mkdir /cdrom
4. Mount the CDROM file system using the following commands:
mount -f ISO9660 -r /dev/cd0 /cdrom

Note

The example above shows the directory name as **/cdrom**, You can either use this name or use another directory name to suit your requirements. For example, **/mnt**.

5. In the SCO OpenServer 5 desktop, double click on the System Administration folder.
The System Administration window is now displayed.
6. In the System Administration window, double click on the Software Manager icon.
The Software Manager window is now displayed.



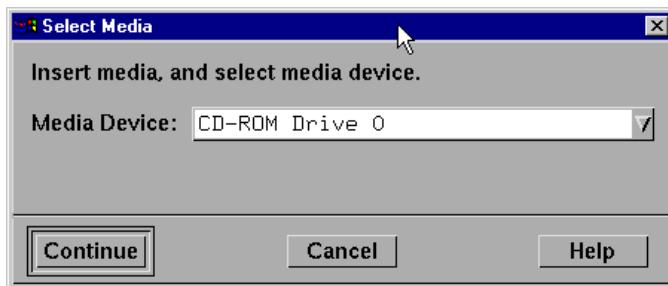
7. In the Software Manager menu, click on **Software > Install New**.

The Begin Installation window is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



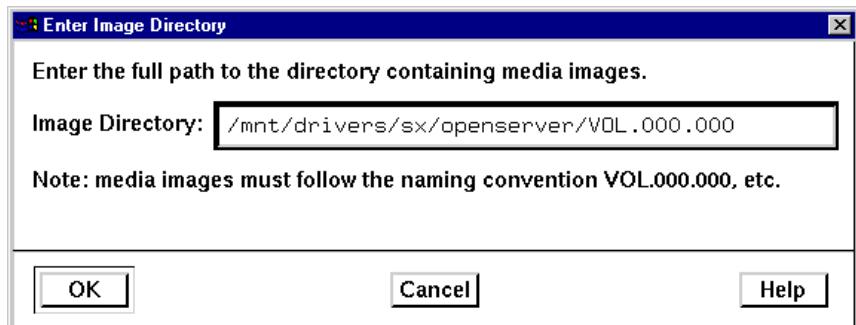
8. In the Begin Installation window, select the local host as the machine to install from by clicking on the **From localhostname** button and then click on **Continue**.

The Select Media window is now displayed.



9. In the Select Media window, using the **Media Device** selector choose the **Media Images** option then click on **Continue**.

The Enter Image Directory window is now displayed.

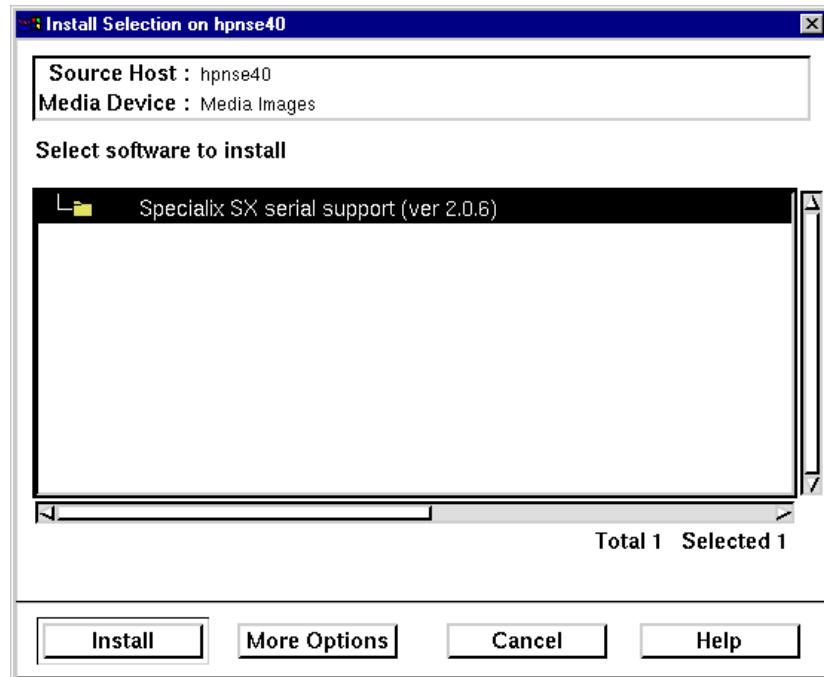


10. In the Enter Image Directory window, enter the following in the Image directory field:
/cdrom/drivers/sx/openserver

Note

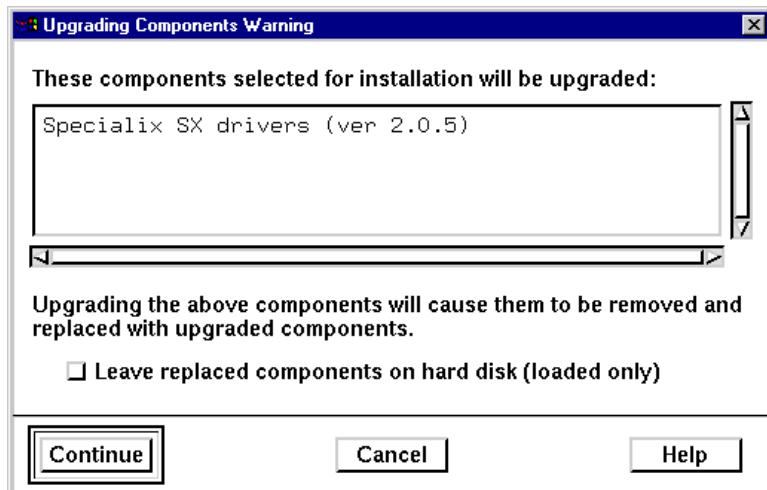
The example and picture above show a directory name including **/cdrom**. You can either include this name in the path or use another directory name to suit your requirements. For example, **/mnt**.

11. In the Enter Image Directory window, click on **OK**.
The Install Selection window is now displayed.



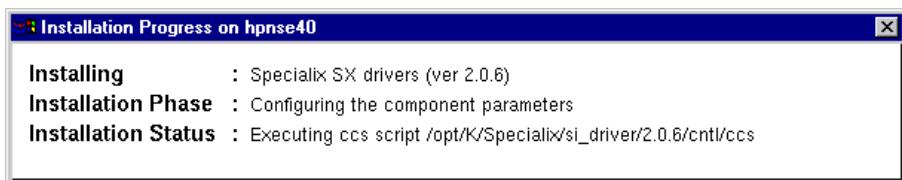
12.In the Install Selection window, click on the **Install** button.

If you are upgrading your current Perle SX device driver, the following pop-up window is now displayed.

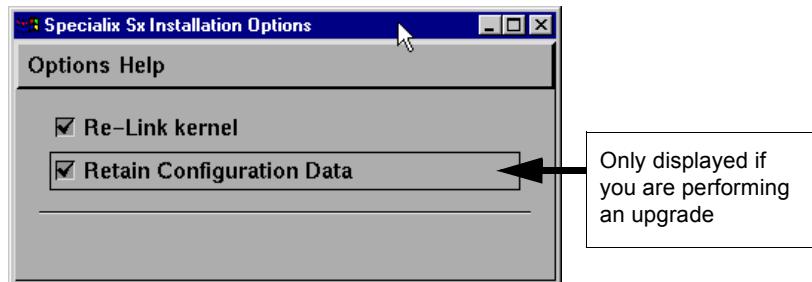


13.In the pop-up window, click on the **Continue** button to continue the installation process

The following progress message is now displayed.



The Specialix SX Installation Options window is now displayed.



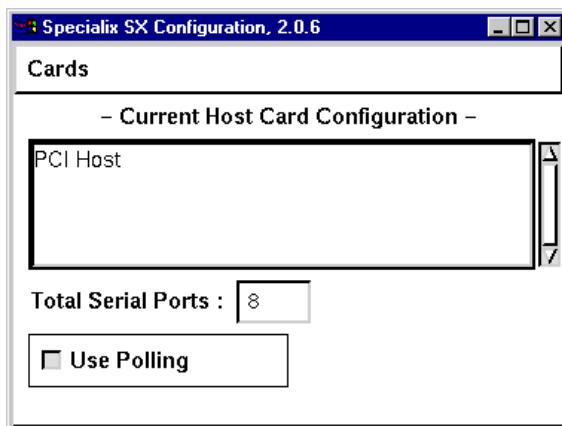
14. If required, in the Specialix SX Installation Options window, select the **Re-Link kernel** option.

Hint

If you are installing more than one driver, you can de-select this option until you have installed all the drivers and utilities you require to save time.

15. If you wish to retain the existing configuration from a previous device driver installation, in the Specialix SX Installation Options window, select **Retain Configuration Data**.
16. In the Specialix SX Window Installation menu, click on **Options > Close** to close the window and continue the installation process.

The host card configuration window is now displayed.



17.Using the Host Card Configuration utility, add any cards you want to the system then exit the utility and save changes. See [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page [50](#).

If you have re-linked the kernel earlier in this procedure, a message window is now displayed prompting you to re-boot the system.



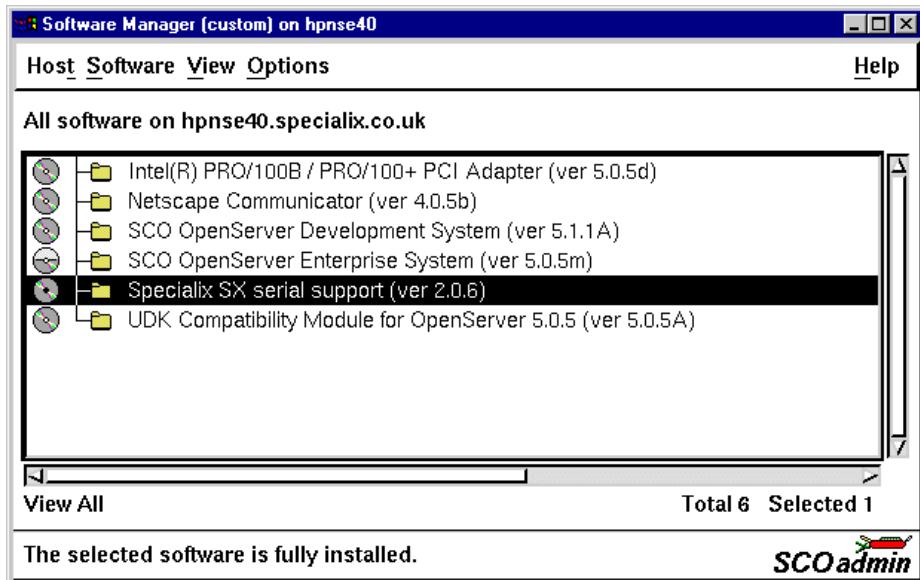
18.In the message window click on **OK** to continue the installation process.

The following message is now displayed upon completion of the installation process.



19.In the message window, click on **OK** to close the window.

The software manager window is now updated to show the driver you have installed as shown in the next picture.



20.In the Software Manager window, click on the **Host > Exit** menu option to close the window.

21.Shut down your system and turn the power off.

You can now continue with the rest of the installation process see [General installation procedure for SCO OpenServer 5](#) on page [40](#).

Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels

The Host Card Configuration Utility allows you to define and edit addresses and IRQ levels for SX host cards you add to the system. In addition this utility automatically creates and removes serial port device nodes.

This section includes the following:

- [Starting the Host Card Configuration utility](#) on page **51**
- [Adding a new host card address](#) on page **53**
- [Editing a host card address](#) on page **55**
- [Removing a host card address](#) on page **57**
- [Exiting the Host Card Configuration utility](#) on page **58**

Note

If you make any changes to the host card addresses on the system, you will need to restart the software kernel. See [Re-building the kernel](#) on page **58** for details.

Starting the Host Card Configuration utility

You can start the Host Card Configuration utility in one of two ways;

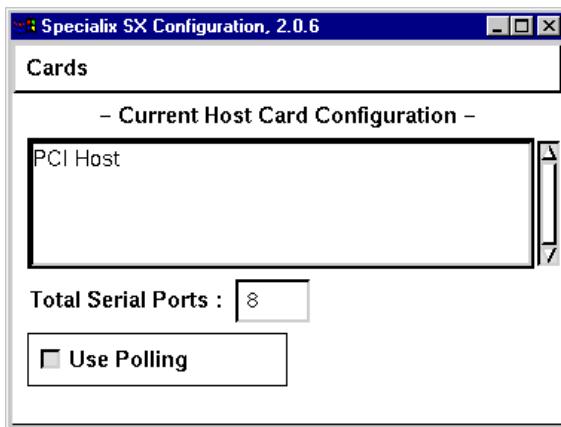
- Using the command line. See [page 51](#).
- Using the SCO OpenServer 5 desktop. See [page 52](#).

Using the command line

To start the Host Card Configuration Utility from the command line proceed as follows;

1. At the command prompt, type **siinit** and press the **Enter** key.

The Configuration window is now displayed.

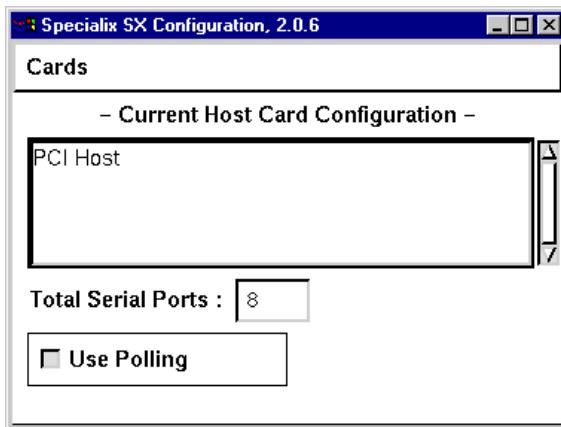


You can now use the utility to add, remove or edit host card parameters.

*Using the SCO
OpenServer 5
desktop*

To start the Host Card Configuration Utility from the SCO OpenServer 5 desktop proceed as follows;

1. In the SCO OpenServer 5 desktop, open the **System Administration** folder.
The System Administration window is now displayed.
2. In the System Administration window, click on the **Specialix SX** folder to open it.
The Specialix SX window is now displayed
3. In the Specialix SX window, click on the **siinit** Icon.
The Configuration window is now displayed.



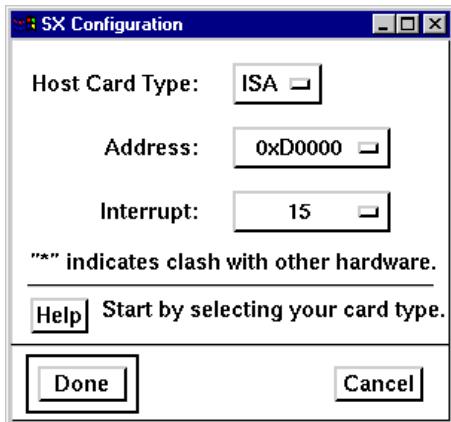
You can now use the utility to add, remove or edit host card parameters.

Adding a new host card address

In order to function, each ISA host card must be allocated an available I/O address and IRQ level. The Host Card Configuration utility allows you to determine the available addresses and IRQ levels, then allocate them to a particular host card. To do this proceed as follows;

1. In the Host Card Configuration menu, click on **Card > Add**.

The Set Address and IRQ window is now displayed which shows the next available host card address and IRQ level by default.

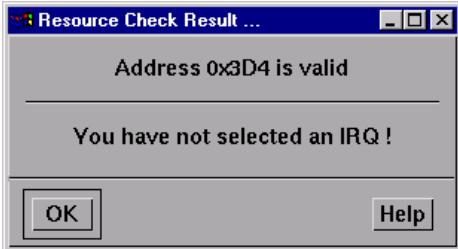


Selecting non-default address and IRQ level

2. If you want to allocate an address and IRQ level other than the default proceed as follows;
 - a. In the Set Address and IRQ window, click in the **Address (hex)** field and enter the address you want in hexadecimal.
 - b. In the Set Address and IRQ window, click on the **IRQ** (Interrupt level **ReQuest** level) selector and select a free IRQ level.
3. In the Set Address and IRQ window, click on the **Check** button to verify the values you have entered.

The Resource Check Result pop-up is now displayed telling you whether or not the selected address and IRQ level are valid. An example is shown in the next picture.

Testing your selection



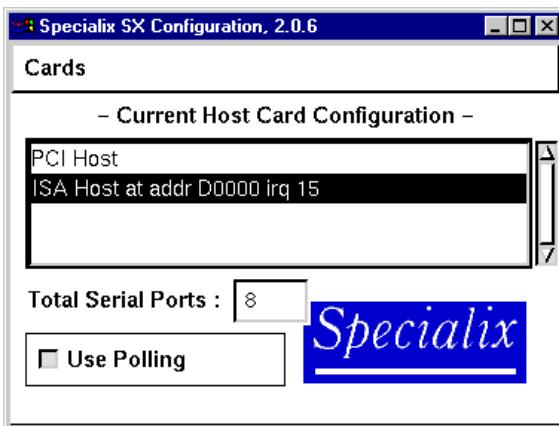
4. In the pop-up, click on **OK** to close the window.
5. In the Host Card Configuration window click on **OK** to confirm your selection and close the window.

If your selection is invalid, the Resource Check Result pop-up message is now displayed. Otherwise, the address is now set and the host card configuration window updated to show the new card and address.

Editing a host card address

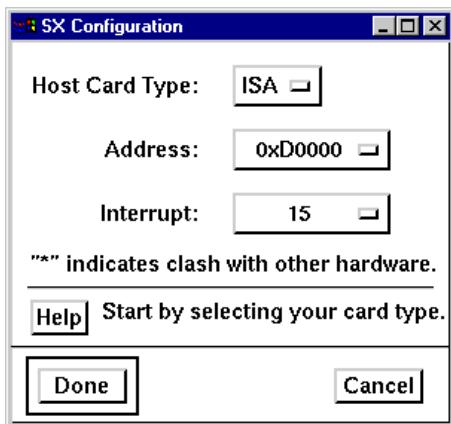
To edit an existing host card address on the system proceed as follows;

1. In the host card Configuration window, select the host card whose address you want to edit.



2. In the Host Card Configuration menu, click on **Card > Edit**.

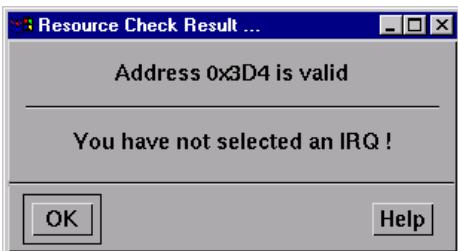
The Set Address and IRQ window is now displayed showing the current address and IRQ level for the selected host card.



3. In the Set Address and IRQ window click in the **Address (hex)** field and enter the address you want in hexadecimal.
4. In the Set Address and IRQ window, click on the **IRQ** (Interrupt level ReQuest level) selector and choose the IRQ level you want.

*Testing your
selection*

5. If required, in the Set Address and IRQ window, click on the **Check** button.
The Resource Check result pop-up is now displayed telling you if the selected address and IRQ level are valid. An example is shown in the next picture.



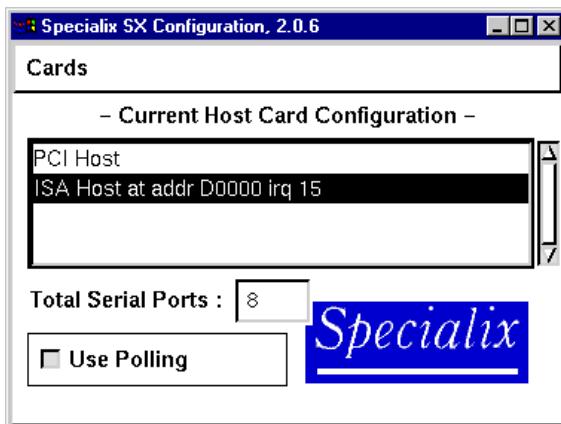
6. In the pop-up, click on **OK** to close the window
7. In the Host Card Configuration window, click on **OK** to confirm any changes and close the window.

If your selection is invalid, the Resource Check Result pop-up message is now displayed. Otherwise, the new address is now set and the host card configuration window updated to show the changes.

Removing a host card address

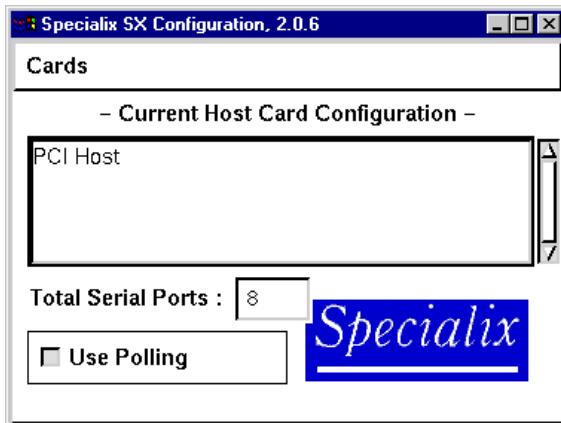
To remove a host card address from the system, proceed as follows;

1. In the host card configuration window, click on one or more of the host cards listed in the Current Host Card Configuration field highlighting them.



2. In the Host Card Configuration menu, click on **Card > Remove**.

The Host Card Configuration window is now updated to show the remaining host cards only.



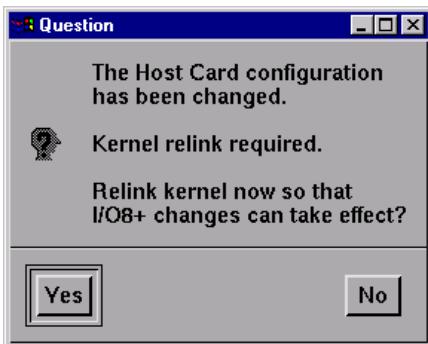
Exiting the Host Card Configuration utility

Quitting and saving To exit the Host Card Configuration utility and save any changes you have made, proceed as follows;

1. In the Host Card Configuration menu, click on **Card > Save and exit**.

Re-building the kernel

If you have made any changes a pop-up now appears prompting you to re-build the operating system kernel, otherwise the utility closes.



2. In the pop-up, click on the **Yes** button to re-link the operating system kernel.

The Kernel now re-links and a busy message is displayed during this process, followed by a confirmation pop-up.



3. In the confirmation pop-up, click on OK to close the window.

The Host Card Configuration utility now closes and saves any changes you have made.

Note

To quit the Host Card Configuration utility without saving any changes:

- In the Host Card Configuration menu, click on **Card > Quit**.

Configuring SX serial ports

The Port Configuration utility allows you to configure the extra SX serial ports you have added to your system. To do this proceed as follows;

Note

If you want to perform transparent printing from any of the terminals attached to your system, you need to check the contents of the **printcap.slx** file to see if the terminal type you are using is supported. To do this proceed as follows;

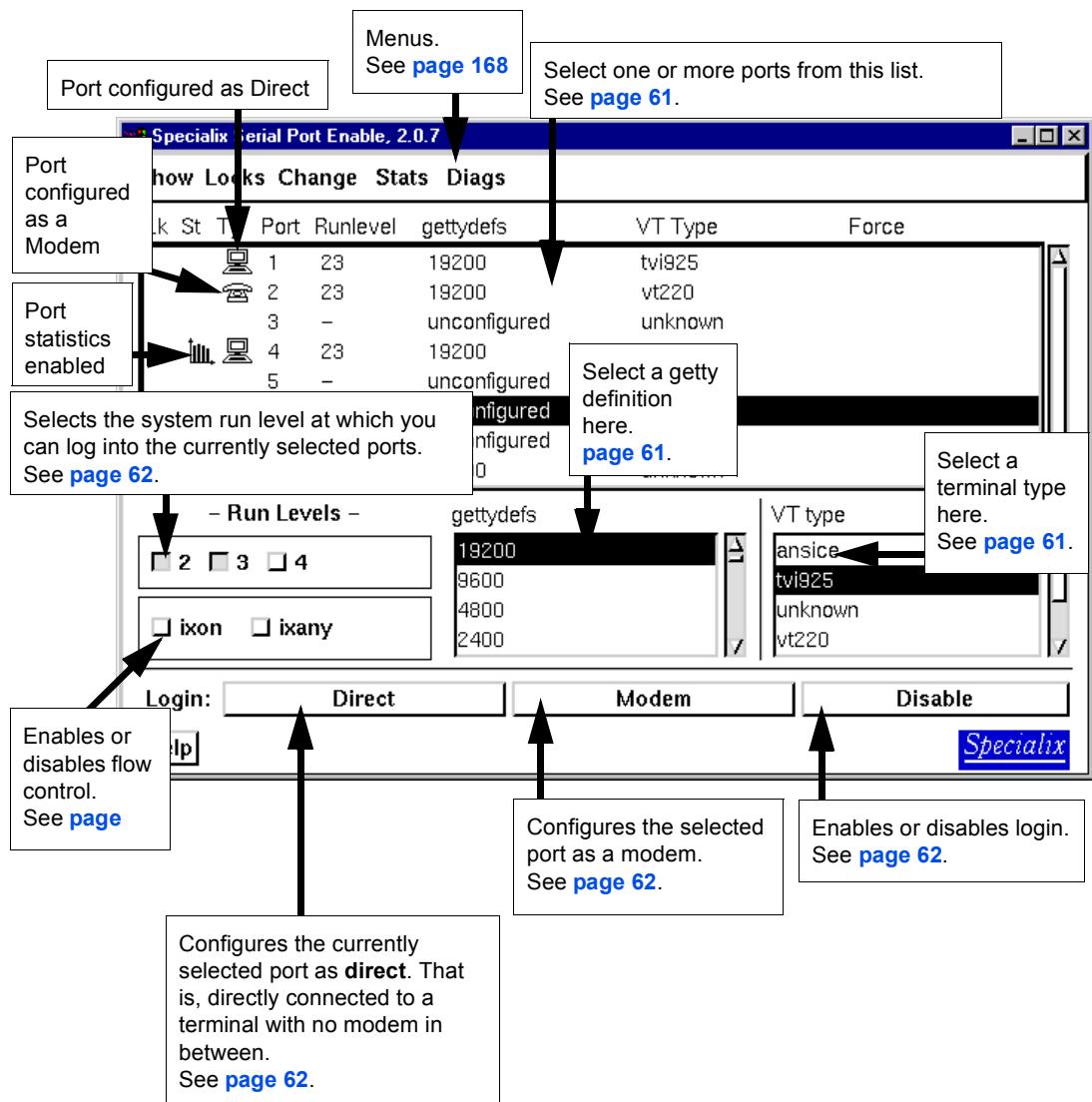
1. Using a text editor, go to the **/etc** directory and open the file called **printcap.slx**
2. Check the contents of the **printcap.slx** file to see if the terminal type you are using is supported. See [page 185](#) in **Appendix C Transparent printing** for the syntax of the entries in this file.
3. If the terminal type you are using is not supported, add an entry for the new terminal type (including the type, transparent print ON and transparent print OFF strings) to the **printcap.slx** file ([page 185](#)). See the user guide for your terminal for details of the entries required.

You can now configure the ports you want using the Port Configuration utility.

Starting the Port Configuration utility

1. In the command prompt, type **slxcfg** and press the **Enter** key. Alternatively use the SCO OpenServer 5 desktop as follows;
 - a. In the SCO OpenServer 5 desktop, open the **System Administration** folder.
The System Administration window is now displayed.
 - b. In the System Administration window, click on the **Specialix Serial** folder to open it.
The Specialix SX window is now displayed
 - c. In the Specialix SX window, click on the **Serial Port Enable** Icon.

The Serial Port Enable window is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



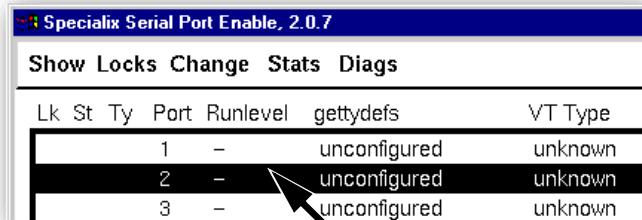
Selecting ports

- In the Port Configuration window, select the ports you want you want to configure by clicking on one or more items in the list of ports (example in next picture).

Hint

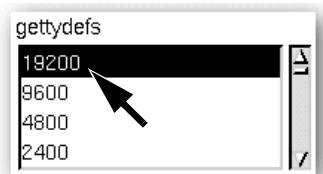
To select multiple items which follow each other in the list, hold down the **Shift** key and click on all the items you want.

To select multiple items from anywhere in the list, hold down the **Ctrl** key and click on all the items you want.



Selecting a getty definition

- In the Serial Port Enable window, select the getty definition you want by double clicking on an item in the **gettydefs** list.



The list of currently selected ports is now updated to show the new getty definition.

Note

If you want to use baud rates above 38400, use the **spxbaudmap** utility to obtain the values you want for each port. See [Appendix B Obtaining baud rates above 38400](#). Note that the value you choose here is used to determine the extended baud rate.

Selecting VT type

- In the VT Type list, double click on the terminal type you want for the currently selected ports and then select the **Change > VT Type** menu option to confirm your selection.

The list of ports is now updated to show the new terminal type.

*Enabling and
disabling flow
control*

5. If required, in the Port Configuration window, click on the **ixon** button and then select the **Change > ixon/ixany** menu option to enable flow control for Transparent printing.

Note

For information about transparent printing, see [Appendix C Transparent printing](#).

*Setting up a port
login*

6. If required, in the Serial Port Enable window, click on the **ixany** button and then select the **Change > ixon/ixany** menu option to enable sending of data on receipt of the next character (when flow control is enabled on the transparent print port).
7. In the Port Configuration window, click on one of the menu options shown in the next table to display the ports with the login status you want to change. For example, ports without logins enabled.

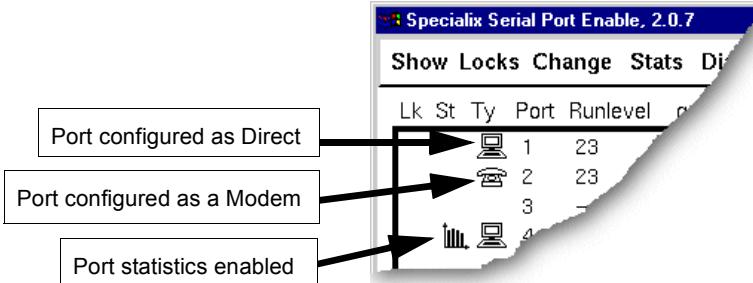
These options allow you to filter on the type of ports you are looking for. This facility is helpful when you have a large number of ports installed.

To Display	Click menu option
Ports configured as modems	Show > Modems
Ports configured as direct	Show > Direct
Unconfigured ports	Show > Unconfigured
All ports	Show > All

8. If required, in the Port Configuration window, select the ports whose logins status you want to change, then click on one of the following to change the login status;

To...	Click on ..
Enable logins for a port	Enable button
Disable logins for a port	Disable button
Configure ports to directly connect to a terminal	Direct button
Configure ports as modem	Modem button

The selected ports in the list now are updated show their new login status. If you change the login status for a port, a symbol is displayed along side the port as shown in the next picture.



9. In the in the Serial Port Enable window, set the system run level to 2 by clicking on the **2** check box in the **Run Levels** field.

Note

The recommended setting for this parameter is 2. Do not use any other settings unless you have a specific reason for doing so.

10. Repeat steps **2.** to **9.** until you have configured all the ports you want.

Exiting the Port Configuration tool

11. In the Port Configuration menu, click on **Port > Save and exit**.

Note

To quit the Port Configuration tool without saving changes,

- In the Port Configuration menu, click on **Port > Quit**.

The Port Configuration tool now closes and saves any changes you have made.

Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system

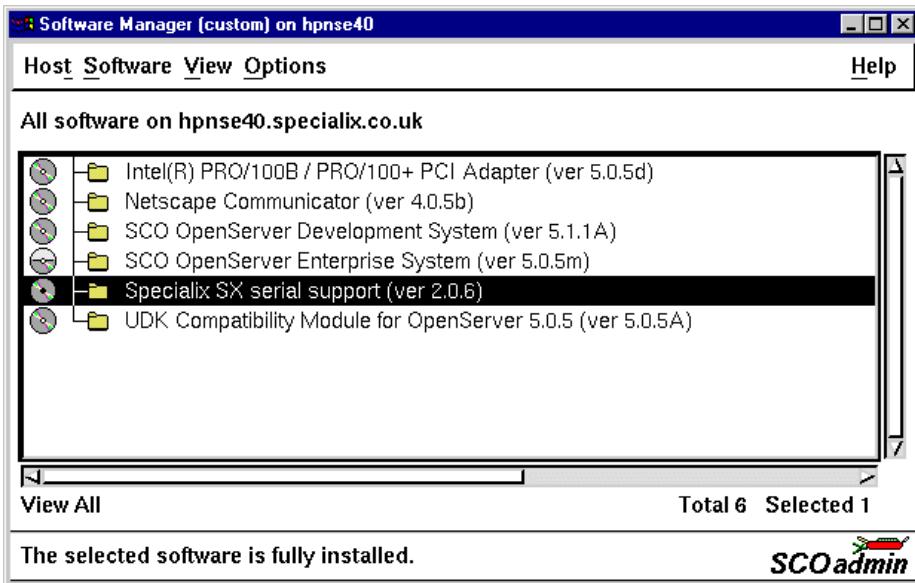
To remove the SX device drivers and utilities for the SCO OpenServer 5 operating system proceed as follows;

1. In the SCO OpenServer 5 desktop, double click on the System Administration folder.

The System Administration window is now displayed.

2. In the System Administration window, double click on the software manager icon.

The Software Manager window is now displayed.



3. In the Software Manager window select the driver you want to remove.

4. In the Software Manager menu, click on **Software > Remove software**.

A confirmation window is now displayed prompting you to confirm removal

5. In the confirmation window, click on the **Remove** button.

The software is now removed and the following Kernel re-link message is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



The Kernel re-link message window now closes and the removal continues. A message is displayed upon completion.

6. In the message window, click on **OK** to close the window.

The software manager window is now updated to show the remaining software.

Installing SX under SCO UnixWare

This section tells you how to install host cards, software drivers and utilities under the SCO UnixWare operating system and includes the following:

- [General installation procedure for SCO UnixWare](#) on page [67](#)
- [Upgrading from existing device drivers](#) on page [68](#)
- [Installing drivers and utilities onto your system](#) on page [69](#)
- [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page [73](#)
- [Configuring serial ports](#) on page [83](#)
- [Configuring serial ports under SCO UnixWare 2](#) on page [88](#)
- [Adding new ports](#) on page [90](#)
- [Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system](#) on page [92](#).

Note

When using **SX PCI host cards**, you will require SX SCO UnixWare driver v3.1.0 or later. You can find this driver on the CDROM supplied with this product or on our website at <http://www.perle.com>

General installation procedure for SCO UnixWare

The general procedure for installing and configuring host cards, drivers software and associated utilities for the SCO UnixWare operating system is as follows:

1. Install any PCI host cards you require into your system. See [Installing a PCI host card](#) on page 116
2. If required, install the SX SCO UnixWare drivers and utilities onto your system using the procedures described in [Installing drivers and utilities onto your system](#) on page 69.
3. If required, using the **UnixWare Device Configuration Utility**, select and assign addresses for any additional ISA host cards you want to install from the free addresses available. See [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page 73.
4. Repeat step 3. until you have assigned addresses to all the ISA host cards you want to install.
5. If required, install any ISA host cards you require into your system. See [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page 117
6. If required, remove any host cards you want from your system. See [Removing host cards](#) on page 119.
7. Install or remove any device concentrators you require onto your system. See [Installing device concentrators](#) on page 120 and [Removing Device Concentrators from your system](#) on page 132
8. Using the **Serial Manager** utility, configure the serial ports you have added to the system. See [Configuring serial ports](#) on page 83.

Note

If you are running version 2 of the SCO UnixWare operating system you need to use the procedures described in [Configuring serial ports under SCO UnixWare 2](#) on page 88.

9. If you are adding more than 32 ports to your system, add the extra ports to your system using the procedures described in [Adding new ports](#) on page 90.
10. If you want to use baud rates above 38400 use the **spxbaudmap** utility to obtain the values you want for each port. See [Appendix B Obtaining baud rates above 38400](#).

Your system can now use the serial adaptor cards you have installed. If required, you can reconfigure serial ports following initial installation. See [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page 73 and [Configuring serial ports](#) on page 83 for details.

Upgrading from existing device drivers

If your system already has an existing Perle device driver installed, you cannot install a new device driver unless you follow the correct upgrade procedure. The procedure required depends on the device driver type currently installed as follows;

- [**Upgrading from Specialix SI/XIO Svr4 driver v7.01** on page 68](#)
- [**Upgrading from SLXOS SCO UnixWare driver v2.1.0** on page 68](#)
- [**Upgrading from SX SCO UnixWare Driver v3.0.x** on page 68](#)

Upgrading from Specialix SI/XIO Svr4 driver v7.01

You cannot upgrade the Specialix SX SI/XIO Svr4 driver v7.01. You need to remove the old driver, then install its replacement as follows;

1. Remove the existing device driver using the **pkrm slx** command. See also [**Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system**](#) on page 92.
2. Install the new device driver using the procedures described in [**Installing drivers and utilities onto your system**](#) on page 69.
3. Continue with your installation as required using the steps listed under [**General installation procedure for SCO UnixWare**](#) on page 67.

Upgrading from SLXOS SCO UnixWare driver v2.1.0

You cannot upgrade the Specialix SLXOS SCO UnixWare driver v2.1.0. You need to remove the old driver, then install its replacement as follows;

1. Remove the existing device driver using the **pkrm slx** command. See also [**Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system**](#) on page 92.
2. Install the new device driver using the procedures described in [**Installing drivers and utilities onto your system**](#) on page 69.
3. Continue with your installation as required using the steps listed under [**General installation procedure for SCO UnixWare**](#) on page 67.

Upgrading from SX SCO UnixWare Driver v3.0.x

When you can upgrade SX drivers, you do not have to remove the previously installed driver. Simply install the driver using the procedures given in [**Installing drivers and utilities onto your system**](#) on page 69.

Installing drivers and utilities onto your system

To install the SX device drivers and utilities for the SCO UnixWare operating system proceed as follows;

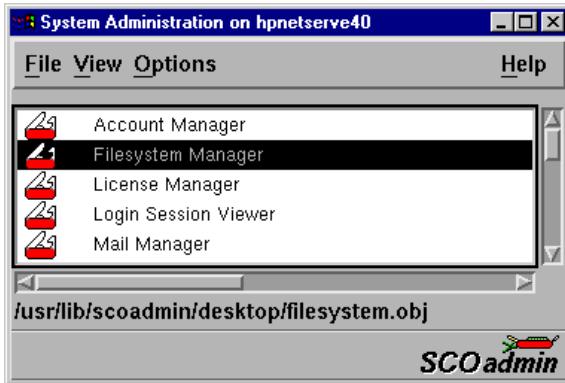
1. Login to your system as super user.
2. Load the CDROM into your system CD drive.

Note

When using **SX PCI host cards**, you will require SX SCO UnixWare driver v3.1.0 or later. You can find this driver on the CDROM supplied with this product..

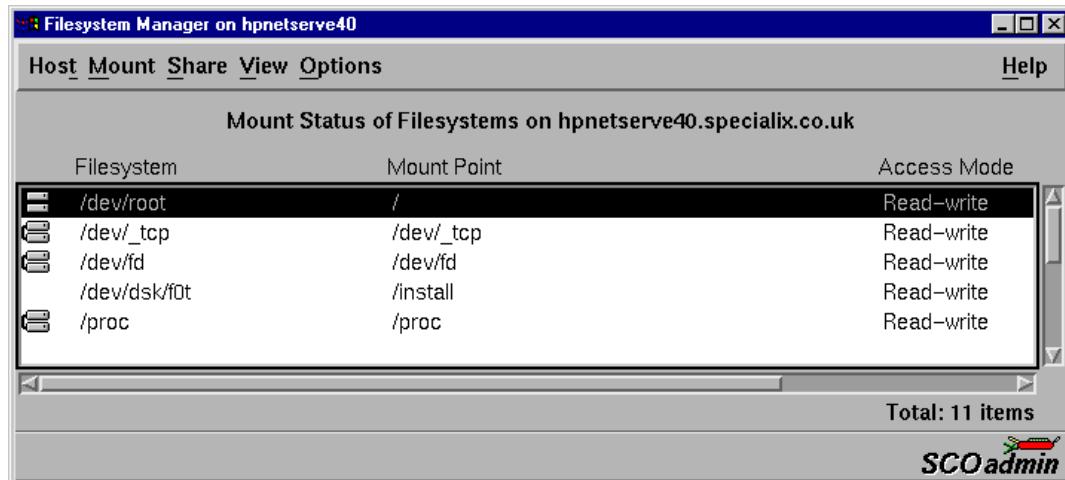
3. At the command prompt, type **scoadmin**.

The System Administration window is now displayed.



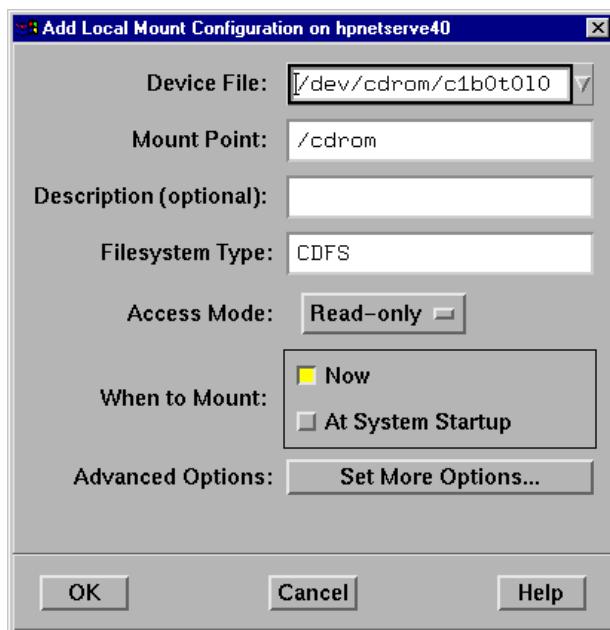
4. In the System Administration window, double click on the **Filesystem Manager** folder.

The Filesystem Manager window is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



5. In the Filesystem Manager menu, click on **Mount > Add Mount Configuration >Local**.

The Add Local Mount Configuration window is now displayed.



6. In the Add Local Mount Configuration window, set only the options detailed in the next table:

Option	Set to or enter....
Device File	Select cdrom or string containing cdrom
Mount Point	/cdrom
Access Mode	Select Read-only
When to Mount	Enable Now Disable At System Startup

7. In the Add Local Mount Configuration window, click on **OK** to accept the settings and close the window.

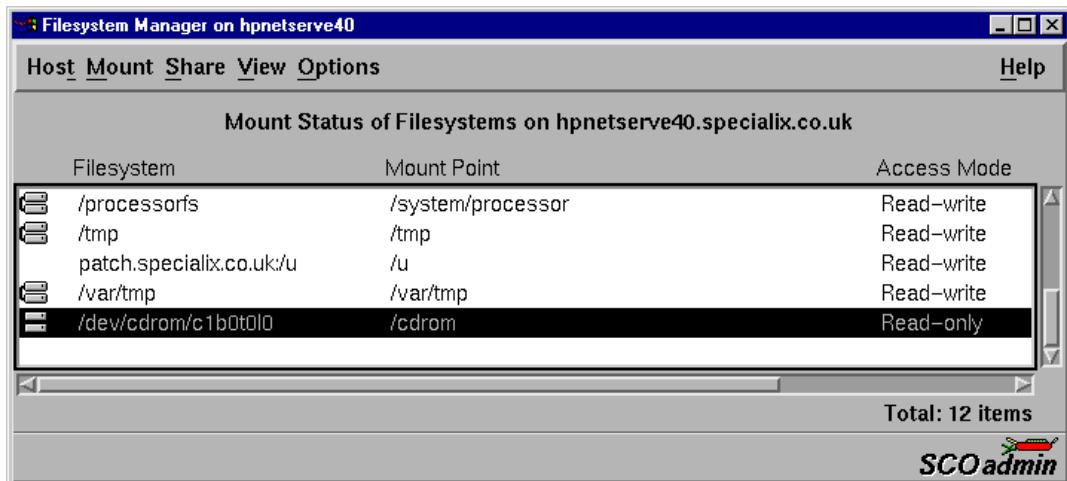
Hint

Experienced users can mount the CDROM directly by using the **mount** command.

For example;

```
mount -r -Fcdfs -0 nmconv=c /dev/cdrom/c1b0t0l0/cdrom
```

The Filesystem Manager window is now updated to show the new mount as shown in the next picture.



8. Filesystem Manager menu, click on **Host > Exit** to close the window.

9. At the command prompt, type:

```
pkgadd -d /cdrom/drivers/sx/unixware/flopdisk.dd
```

10. Press the **Enter** key.

The system now installs the driver and displays a series of messages ending with an installation successful message and prompt.

11. At the prompt type **q** and press the **Enter** key.

12. At the command prompt, type **shutdown -y -i6** and press the **Enter** key to shutdown and re-boot your system.

Upon completion of the system re-boot the SX drivers you have installed are ready to use.

Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels

The Unixware Device Configuration Utility allows you to define and edit addresses and IRQ levels for SX host cards you add to the system.

This section includes the following:

- [**Starting the Unixware Device Configuration Utility**](#) on page **74**
- [**Adding a new host card address**](#) on page **76**
- [**Editing a host card address**](#) on page **79**
- [**De-activating a host card**](#) on page **80**
- [**Exiting the Device Configuration Utility**](#) on page **82**

Starting the Unixware Device Configuration Utility

UnixWare provides a mechanism for adding and removing device hardware with the Device Configuration Utility. You will need to use this utility in order to add any ISA cards to your configuration.

Note

SX PCI cards are automatically deleted by the operating system. You do not need to add them manually.

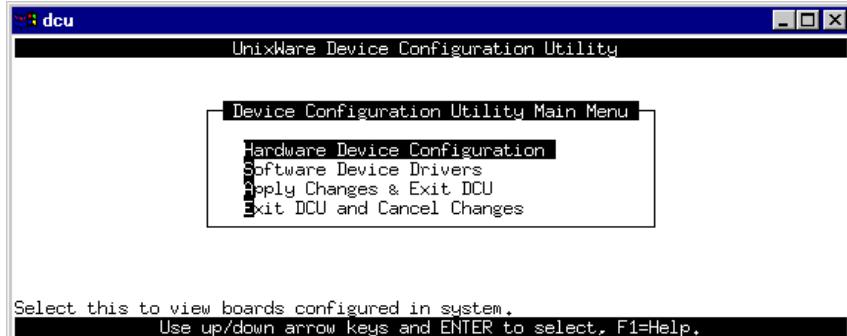
You can start the Device Configuration Utility using either the command prompt or the SCO UnixWare System Administration tool. See the following:

- [Command prompt method](#) on page **74**
- [System Administration tool method](#) on page **75**.

Command prompt method To start the Device Configuration Utility from the command prompt, proceed as follows;

- At the command prompt, type **dcu** and press the **Enter** key.

The Unixware Device Configuration Utility window is now displayed.

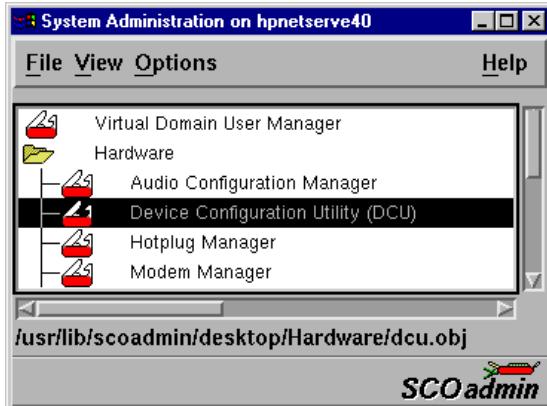


You can now use the Device Configuration Utility to configure or display host card addresses and IRQ levels. See [Adding a new host card address](#) on page **76**.

System Administration tool method To start the Device Configuration Utility from the SCO UnixWare System Administration tool, proceed as follows;

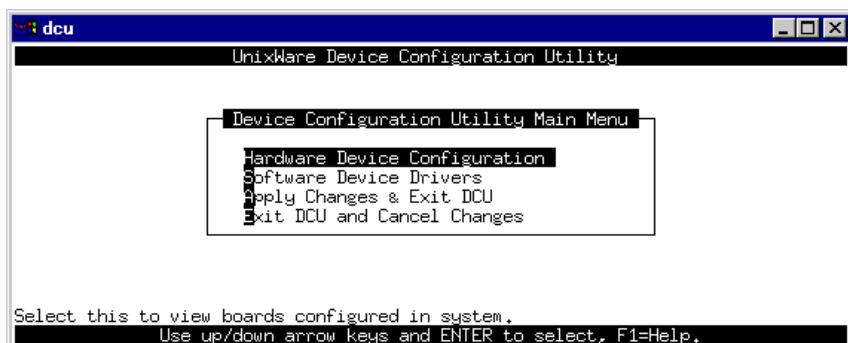
1. At the command prompt, type **scoadmin**

The System Administration window is now displayed



2. In the System Administration tool window, click on the Hardware folder and then select **Device Configuration Utility (DCU)**

The Unixware Device Configuration Utility window is now displayed.



You can now use the Device Configuration Utility to configure or display host card addresses and IRQ levels. See [Adding a new host card address](#) on page [76](#).

Adding a new host card address

In order to function, each ISA host card must be allocated an available I/O address and IRQ level. The Device Configuration Utility allows you to determine the available addresses and IRQ levels, then allocate them to a particular host card. To do this proceed as follows;

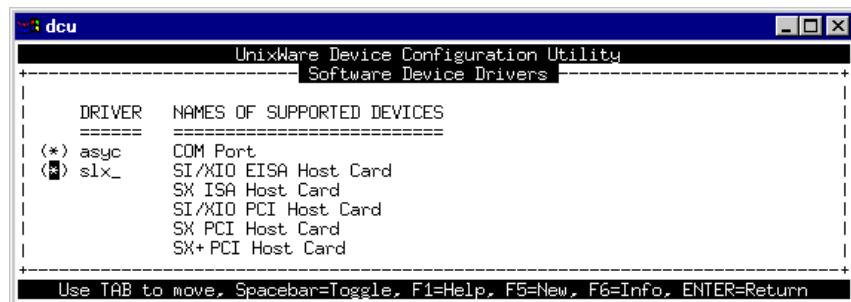
1. Start the Unixware Device Configuration Utility. See [Starting the Unixware Device Configuration Utility](#) on page **74**.
2. In the Device Configuration Utility Main Menu, click on **Software Device Drivers**.

The Software Device Driver Selections window is now displayed.



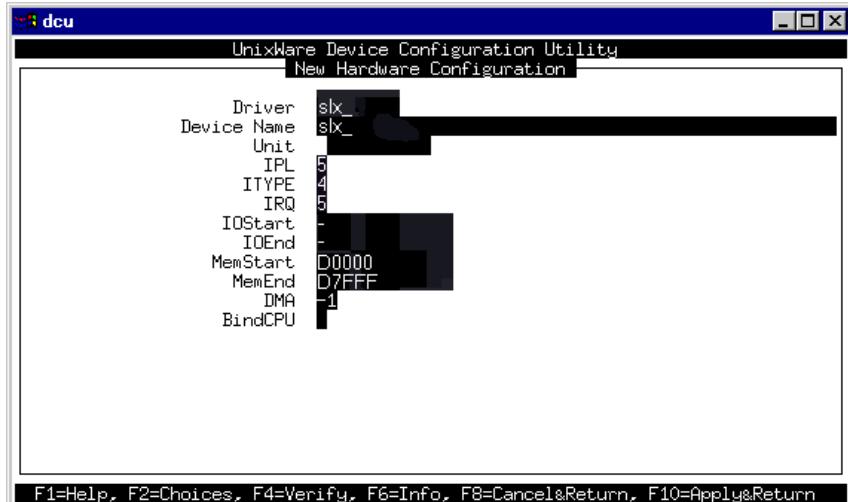
3. In the Software Device Driver Selections window, select **Communications cards** using the up and down arrow keys and press the **Enter** key to confirm your selection.

The Software Device Drivers window is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



4. In the Software Device Drivers window, select the host card you want using the up and down arrow keys and then press the space bar to activate the card (denoted by a star symbol).
5. Press the **F5** key.

The New Hardware Configuration window is now displayed.



6. In the New Hardware Configuration window, select **IRQ** using the up and down arrow keys and type in the new IRQ value you want to assign for the selected host card.

Note

SX allows you to run in polled mode. That is, to run without needing interrupts. This facility is useful when the normal interrupt levels used by SX are not available or you have a larger number of host cards than the available interrupt levels.

To set the host card to polled mode, set the **IRQ** field to -.

7. Repeat step 6. to set the upper and lower address values **MemStart** and **MemEnd**. Use the same procedure to set **IOStart** and **IOEnd** to - so they are not used.

Note

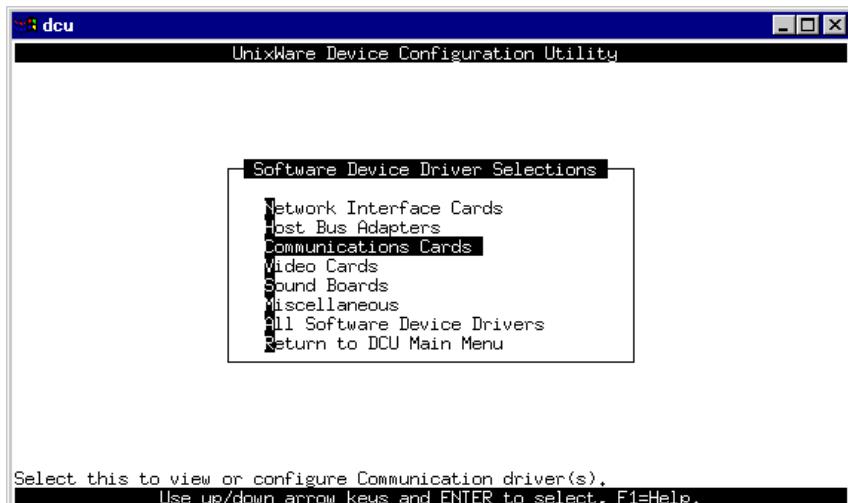
The Host card address values you enter must match the corresponding settings on the host cards. To set the address on ISA host cards, see [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page 117.

8. Repeat steps 4. to 7. until you have set all the IRQ levels and addresses for all the host cards you require.

9. Press the **F10** key to accept the new values and close the window.

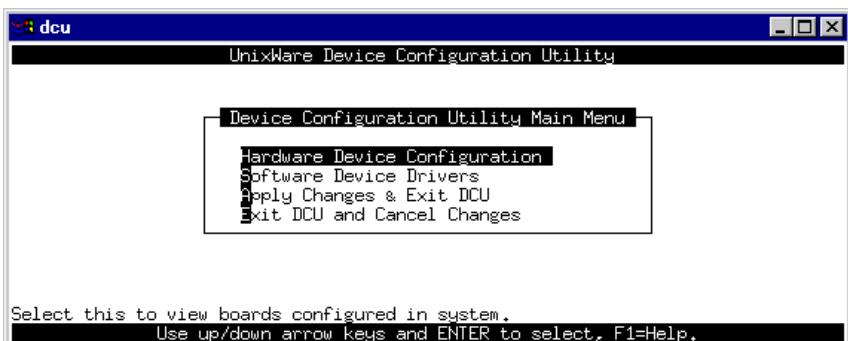
10. In the Software drivers window, press the **Enter** key

The Software drivers window now closes and the Device Configuration Utility window is now displayed.



11. In the Device Configuration Utility window, select the **Return to DCU Main Menu** option

12. The Device Configuration Utility Main Menu is now displayed.



13. In the Device Configuration Main Menu, select the **Apply Changes & Exit DCU** option.

Your changes are now saved and the Device Configuration Utility window now closes.

Editing a host card address

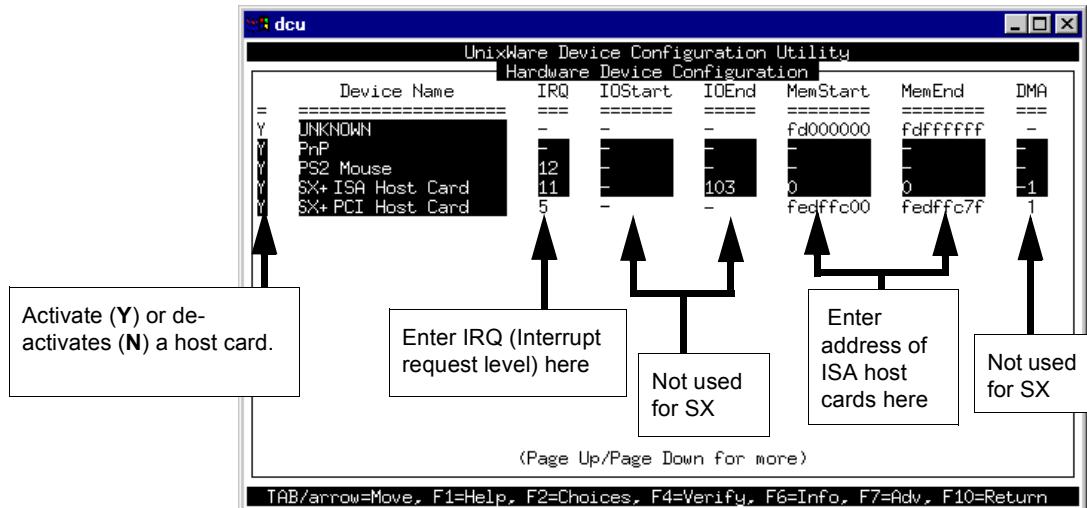
Note

You can only edit **ISA** card properties. **PCI** card properties are set by the operating system and cannot be changed by the user.

The Device Configuration Utility allows you to edit existing host card addresses and IRQ levels. To do this proceed as follows;

1. Start the Unixware Device Configuration Utility. See [Starting the Unixware Device Configuration Utility](#) on page [74](#).
2. In the Device Configuration Utility Main Menu, click on **Hardware Device Configuration**.

The Hardware Device Configuration window is now displayed.

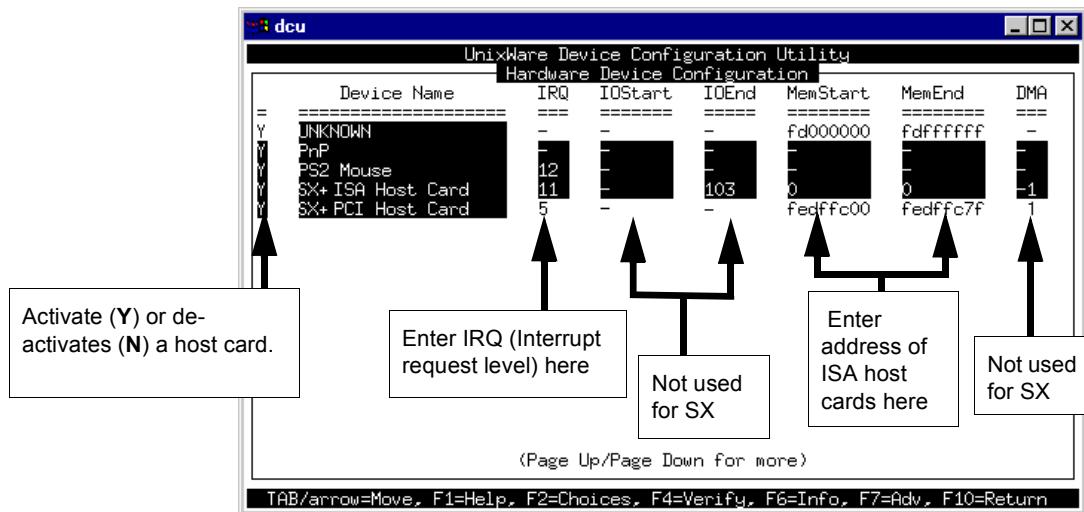


3. In the Hardware Device Configuration window, use the tab key move the cursor to the host card IRQ or address you wish to change.
4. At the selected location, type in the new IRQ or address value you want to assign for the selected host card (See also [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page [117](#)).
5. Repeat steps **3.** to **4.** until you have set all the IRQ levels and addresses you require.
6. Press the **F10** key to confirm your changes and close the window.

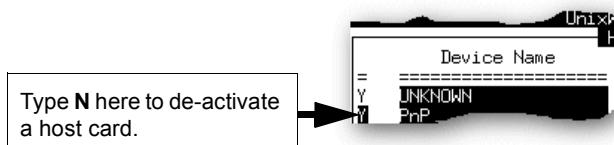
De-activating a host card

To deactivate an installed host card proceed as follows:

1. Start the Unixware Device Configuration Utility. See [Starting the Unixware Device Configuration Utility](#) on page **74**.
2. In the Device Configuration Utility Main Menu, click on **Hardware Device Configuration**.
The Hardware Device Configuration window is now displayed.



3. In the Hardware Device Configuration window, use the tab key to move the cursor to the activate/deactivate field for the host card you want as shown in the next picture.



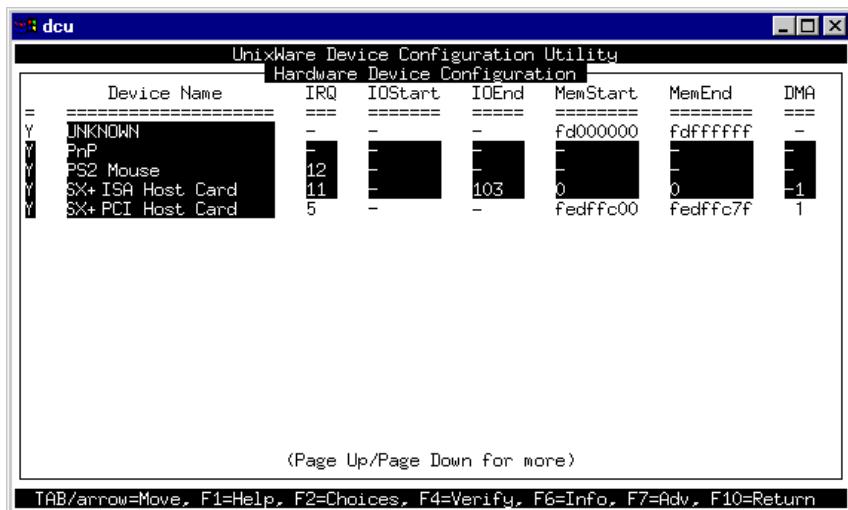
4. At the selected field type **N** to de-activate the host card (to re-activate type **Y**).
5. Repeat steps **3.** to **4.** until you have set all the IRQ levels and addresses you require.
6. Press the **F10** key to accept the new values and close the window.

Displaying software device driver details

To display details of the software device drivers present on your system proceed as follows;

1. Start the Unixware Device Configuration Utility. See [Starting the Unixware Device Configuration Utility](#) on page **74**.
2. In the Device Configuration Utility Main Menu, click on **Hardware Device Configuration**.

The Hardware Device Configuration window is now displayed showing details of the software device drivers present on your system.



3. Press the **F10** key to confirm your changes and close the window.

Exiting the Device Configuration Utility

Quitting and saving To exit the Device Configuration Utility and save any changes you have made, proceed as follows;

1. In the Device Configuration Utility Main Menu, click on **Apply Changes & Exit DCU**.

The Device Configuration Utility now closes and saves any changes you have made.

Note

To quit the Host Card Configuration utility without saving any changes:

- In the In the Host Card Configuration menu, click on **Exit DCU and Cancel Changes**.

Note

In most cases the kernel will need to be rebuilt in order for the changes to take effect to do this proceed as follows;

1. Login to your system as super user.
2. At the command prompt, type **/etc/conf/bin/idbuild** and press the **Enter** key.
You are now prompted to re-boot the system.
3. At the command prompt, type **Shutdown -i6 -y** to re-boot the system.

The system now re-boots displaying messages as it does so.

Configuring serial ports

The SCO UnixWare 7 operating system includes a utility called Serial Manager which allows you to configure the extra SX serial ports you have added to your system.

Note

If you are running version 2 of the SCO UnixWare operating system you need to use the procedures described in [Configuring serial ports under SCO UnixWare 2](#) on page [88](#) to configure your serial ports.

Note

On UnixWare 7.0, you must apply a patch file called **ptf7053** before using the Serial Manager. You can find the patch on the SCO web site at;

<http://www.sco.com>

To configure serial ports with Serial Manager proceed as follows;

Note

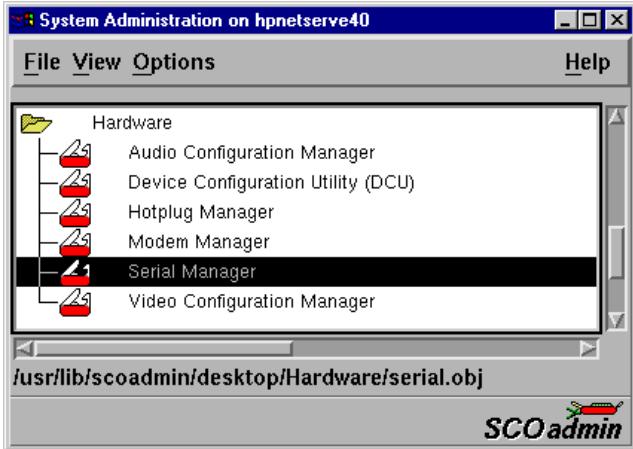
If you want to perform transparent printing from any of the terminals attached to your system, you need to check the contents of the **printcap.slx** file to see if the terminal type you are using is supported. To do this proceed as follows;

1. Using a text editor, go to the **/etc** directory and open the file called **printcap.slx**
2. Check the contents of the **printcap.slx** file to see if the terminal type you are using is supported. See [page 185](#) in [Appendix C Transparent printing](#) for the syntax of the entries in this file.
3. If the terminal type you are using is not supported, add an entry for the new terminal type (including the type, transparent print ON and transparent print OFF strings) to the **printcap.slx** file ([page 185](#)). See the user guide for your terminal for details of the entries required.
4. If you have made any changes then either re-boot using by typing **Shutdown -i6 -y** or type **slxcfg** in order to re-configure the print port settings.

You can now configure the ports you want using the Serial Manager utility.

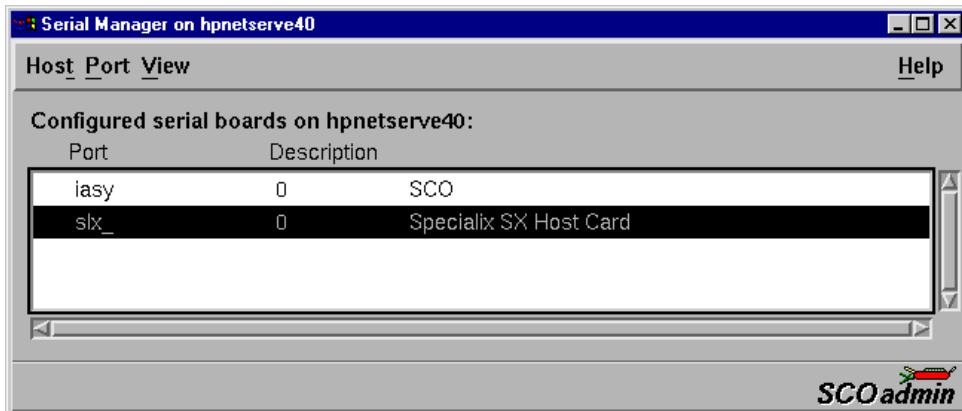
1. At the command prompt, type **scoadmin**

The System Administration window is now displayed as shown in the next picture.



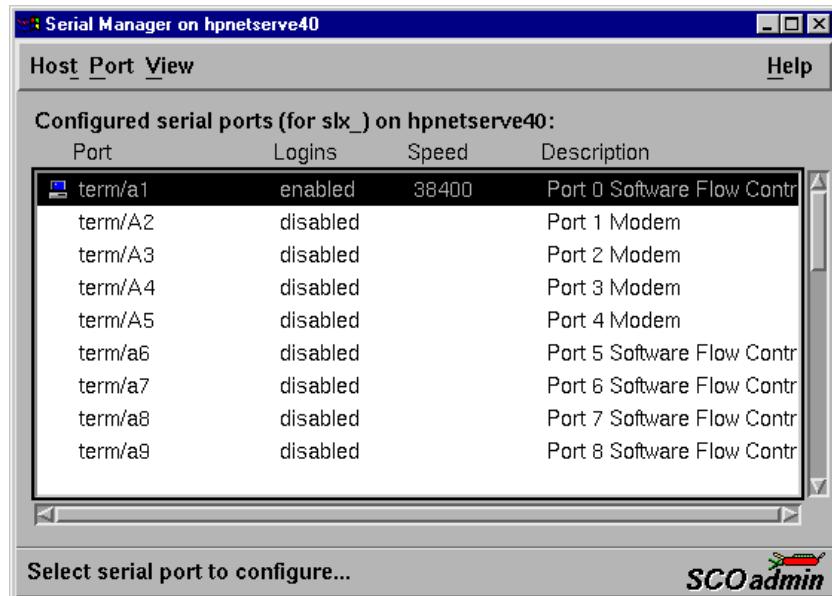
2. In the System Administration tool window, click on the Hardware folder and then select **Serial Manager**

The Serial Manager window is now displayed showing the host cards (including SX) currently present on the system.



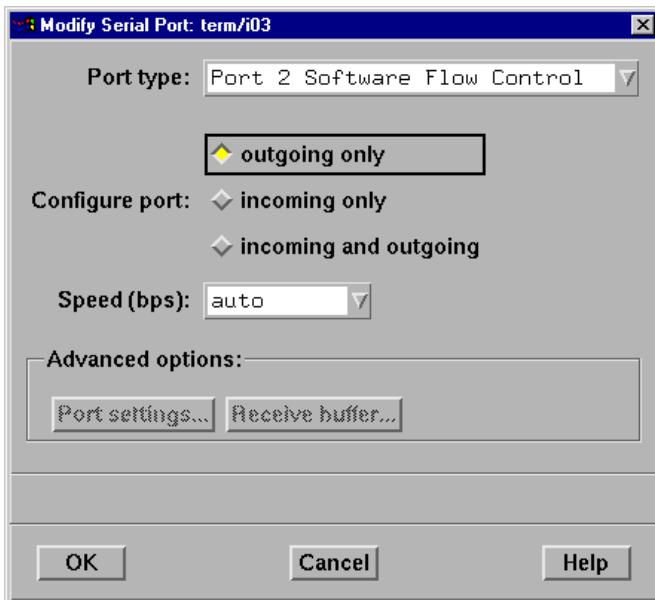
3. In the Serial Manager window, select the host card you want. Then in the Serial Manager menu, click on **View > Ports**.

The Serial Manager window now displays the ports available for the selected host card as shown in the next picture.



4. In the Serial Manager menu, click on **Port > Modify**.

The Modify Serial Port window is now displayed.



5. In the Modify Serial Port window, set the parameters shown in the next table

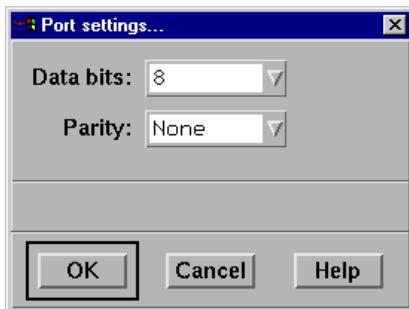
Parameter	Set to
Port Type	No change, should already be set to software flow control
Configure port	incoming only
Speed	the speed value you require

Note

If you want to use baud rates above 38400, use the **spxbaudmap** utility to obtain the values you want for each port. See [Appendix B Obtaining baud rates above 38400](#). Note that the value you choose here is used to determine the extended baud rate.

6. In the Modify Serial Port window, click on the **Port settings** button.

The Port settings window is now displayed.



7. In the Port settings window, select the **Data bits** and **Parity** values you require and click on **OK**.
8. In the Modify Serial Port window, click on OK to accept the changes you have made and close the window.
9. Repeat steps **3.** to **8.** until you have configured the serial ports for all the host cards you require.
10. In the Serial Manager menu click on **Host > Quit** to quit Serial Manager and close the window.

Configuring serial ports under SCO UnixWare 2

spxadimport SCO UnixWare 2 does not include the graphical user interface based Serial Manager utility. If you are running SCO UnixWare 2 on your computer, you need to run the **spxadimport** script from the command line to configure SX serial ports. You use this by typing a single line command which contains the information required for a given configuration task using the following syntax;

Syntax

`/etc/spxadimport command svctag [label] [owner]`

where;

Item	Description	Example
command	add, enable, disable, remove or list.	remove
svctag	device number from /dev/term.	i01
label	/etc/ttydefs entry (optional).	9600
owner	user ID assigned to the port (optional).	root

Procedure

To use the **spxadimport** script to configure your SX serial ports proceed as follows;

- At the command prompt, type one of the commands detailed in the next table using the following syntax;

`/etc/spxadimport [command] [svctag] [label] [owner]`

Command	Description	Example command
Add	Adds a serial port to the service monitor (sxmon) and enables the port for monitoring logins.	<code>/etc/spxadimport add d1 9600 root</code>
Enable	Enables a previously disabled port for monitoring.	<code>/etc/spxadimport enable</code>
Disable	Disables a port. Has the effect of disabling all further logins on this port.	<code>/etc/spxadimport disable A1</code>
Remove	Removes the selected serial port from the service monitor (sxmon).	<code>/etc/spxadimport remove A2</code>
List	Lists the currently defined services and/or port monitors.	<code>/etc/spxadimport list</code>
List p	Lists all logins configured.	<code>/etc/spxadimport list p</code>
List s	Lists all port services configured.	<code>/etc/spxadimport list s</code>

2. Press the **Enter** key.

The revised SX port configuration is now adopted by the system.

Adding new ports

When you install an SX driver under the SCO UnixWare operating system, 32 ports are created by default. If you want to add more than 32 ports to your system (typically, when you want to add more Device Concentrators or Terminal adaptors to your system), you need to use the **Configuration Administration** utility to add more ports.

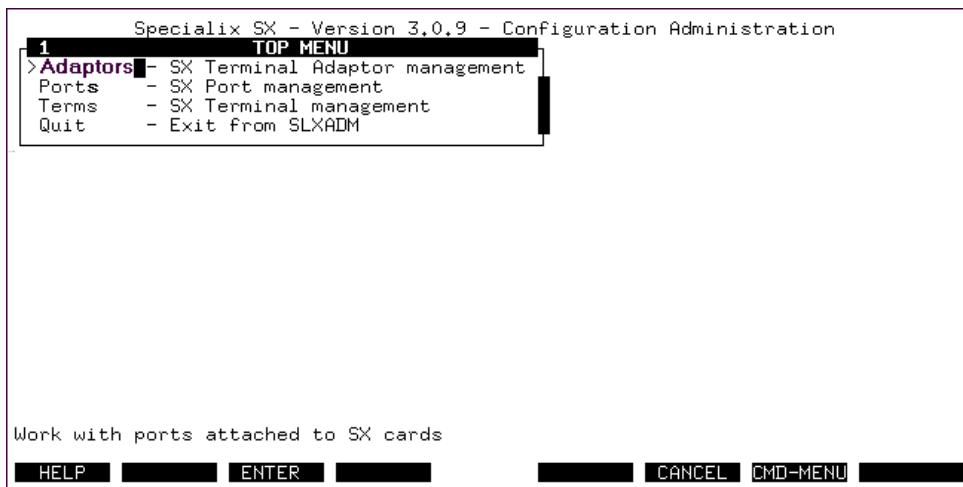
Note

If your system contains a mixture of **TA4s** and **TA8s**, then repeat steps **4.** to **5.** to enter and save the values for **Adaptor size** and **Number of adaptors** for each type of **terminal adaptor separately**.

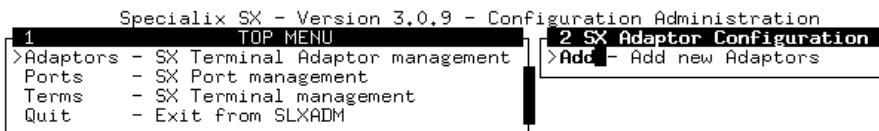
To add more ports proceed as follows;

1. At the command prompt, type **slxadm** and press the **Enter** key.

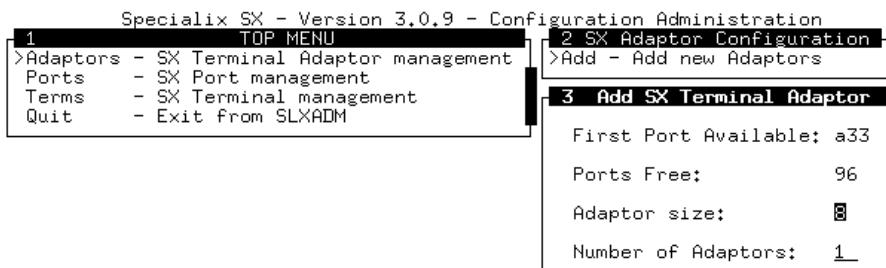
The Configuration Administration window is now displayed showing the **TOP MENU** options.



2. In the Configuration Administration window TOP MENU select the **Adaptors** option and press **Enter** to display the **SX Adaptor configuration** sub menu as shown in the next picture.



3. In the SX Terminal Adaptor submenu, select the **Add** option to display the **Add SX Terminal Adaptor submenu**.



4. In the Add SX Terminal Adaptor submenu, use the up and down arrow keys to move the cursor to each of the fields shown in the next table, then type in the new value.

Note

If your system contains a mixture of **TA4s** and **TA8s**, then repeat steps **4.** to **5.** to enter and save the values for **Adaptor size** and **Number of adaptors** for **each type of terminal adaptor separately**.

In this field	Enter this information..
Adaptor size	Enter the number of ports for the device concentrators or terminal adaptors type you are adding to the system. For example, for a TA8 enter 8.
Number of Adapters	Enter the number of device concentrators or terminal adaptors of this type in your system.

5. Press the **F3** key to save your changes
6. Press the **F6** key to return to the **TOP MENU**. Then in the **TOP MENU**, select the **Quit** option and press the **Enter** key.

The Configuration Administration window now closes and you are returned to the command prompt.

Removing SX drivers and utilities from your system

To remove the software drivers from your system under the SCO UnixWare operating system proceed as follows;

Note

Before removing a software driver you should first de-activate all SX host cards present on the system. See [De-activating a host card](#) on page [80](#).

1. At the command prompt, type **pkgrm sxos** and press **Enter**

The SX driver and associated utilities are now removed from your system.

Installing SX under Windows NT

This section describes how to install the SX device driver software under Microsoft Windows NT.

Note

When using SX **PCI host cards**, you will require the PortDirector software version 1.1.1(or later).

You can find the PortDirector software on the CDROM supplied with this product or on our website at <http://www.perle.com>

General setup procedure for Windows NT

The general procedure for installing SX under the Windows NT operating system is as follows;

1. Install the PortDirector software onto your system using the procedures described in **Chapter 2 Installing and removing PortDirector** in the **PortDirector User guide**

Note

A device driver is installed with the PortDirector software, included on the CDROM supplied with this product. See the **PortDirector User guide** for further details.

2. Install or remove any PCI host cards you require on your system. See **Installing a PCI host card** on page **116** and **Removing host cards** on page **119**.
3. Install or remove any ISA host cards you require on your system. See **Installing an ISA host card** on page **117** and **Removing host cards** on page **119**.
4. Install or remove any device concentrators you require onto your system. See **Installing device concentrators** on page **120** and **Removing Device Concentrators from your system** on page **132**
5. Update your system to include the new host cards or device concentrators you have added or removed from your system. See **Chapter 5 Adding and deleting host cards** in the **PortDirector User guide**.
6. Configure the ports you require using the procedures described in **Chapter 6 Working with com ports** of the **PortDirector User guide**.

Your system is now ready for use. If required you can reconfigure the system following initial installation. See **Chapter 5 Adding and deleting host cards** and **Chapter 6 Working with com ports** in the **PortDirector User guide** for further details.

Installing SX under Windows 2000

This section describes how to install SX under Microsoft Windows 2000.

Note

Whenever you add any SX or SI/XIO hardware to your system, by default Windows 2000 will use its latest digitally signed driver in its driver database. To ensure you install the latest driver you must now run the **Spxupdrv.exe** program using step 5. of the procedure given on [page 96](#) to ensure that every device currently installed in the system will use the latest driver.

This section includes the following:

- [General setup procedure for Windows 2000](#) on page [95](#)
- [Installing device drivers and utilities onto your system](#) on page [96](#)
- [Adding ISA host cards to the system](#) on page [100](#)
- [Viewing and changing the resources for a device](#) on page [104](#)
- [Configuring serial ports](#) on page [107](#).

Note

When using **SX PCI host cards**, you will require version 1.1.0 (or later) of the SX driver for Windows 2000.

You can find this version of the driver on the CDROM supplied with this product or on our website at <http://www.perle.com>

General setup procedure for Windows 2000

The general procedure for installing SX under the Windows 2000 operating system is as follows;

1. Install or remove any PCI host cards you require on your system. See [Installing a PCI host card](#) on page [116](#) and [Removing host cards](#) on page [119](#).
2. Using the Windows 2000 **Found New Hardware Wizard**, install the SX device driver software. See [Installing device drivers and utilities onto your system](#) on page [96](#)

Note

The drivers for SX are not included on your Windows 2000 CDROM, you will require v1.1.0 (or later).

The CDROM supplied with this product includes the latest compatible drivers.

3. If required, install any ISA host cards you require into your system. See [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page [117](#)
4. If required, remove any host cards you want from your system. See [Removing host cards](#) on page [119](#).
5. Install or remove any device concentrators you require onto your system. See [Installing device concentrators](#) on page [120](#) and [Removing Device Concentrators from your system](#) on page [132](#)
6. If required, using the Windows 2000 **Add/Remove Hardware wizard**, add any additional ISA host cards to the list of installed devices on the system using the free addresses available. See [Adding ISA host cards to the system](#) on page [100](#).
7. Repeat step **6.** until you have added all the ISA host cards you want to install.
8. Using the Windows 2000 **Device Manager**, configure the serial ports you have added to the system. See [Configuring serial ports](#) on page [107](#).

Installing device drivers and utilities onto your system

To install or enable the SX device drivers on your system proceed as follows;

1. Turn on your PC and if required, log in.

If you have installed any new host cards a Found New Hardware message is briefly shown followed by the Found New Hardware wizard as shown in the next picture.



2. In the Found New Hardware wizard click on the **Next >** button.

3. Using the instructions given in the next table, use the Found New Hardware wizard to install your device drivers.

In this Wizard page	Do the following...
	a. In the Install Hardware Device Drivers page, select the Search for a suitable device driver for my device option and click on the Next > button.
	b. In the Locate Driver Files page, select the Specify a location option and then click on the Next > button. A pop-up window now appears prompting you for the location of the drivers you want to install c. In the pop-up select a location for the Copy manufacturer's files from field and click on OK . The Driver Files Search Results page is now displayed showing the driver windows has selected for you.
	d. In the Driver Files Search Results page, click on the Next > button To use the suggested driver.

The digital signature window may now be displayed as shown in the next picture.



If this happens in the window click on the **Yes** button to close the window

The driver installation now starts and adds ports resulting from the cards you've installed. A message displays on completion.



4. Click on the **Finish** button to close the wizard

After the you have finished adding cards to the system all connected port devices will now be detected. Windows 2000 will try to install the latest driver for the ports from its database or will prompt you for one if one cannot be found.

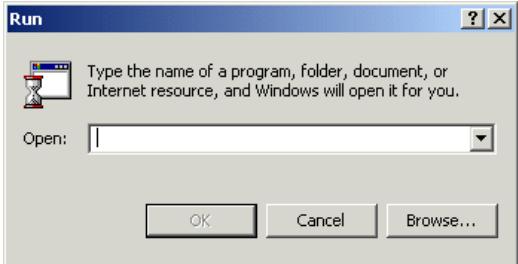
Note

Whenever you add any SX or SI/XIO hardware to your system, by default Windows 2000 will use its latest digitally signed driver in its driver database. To ensure you install the latest driver you must now run the **Spxupdrv.exe** program using step **5.** of this procedure. This ensures that every device currently installed in the system is updated to use the driver on the CDROM supplied with this product.

Running Spxupdrv.exe

5. In the Windows desktop, click on the **Start** button and select the **Run** option

The Run window is now displayed.

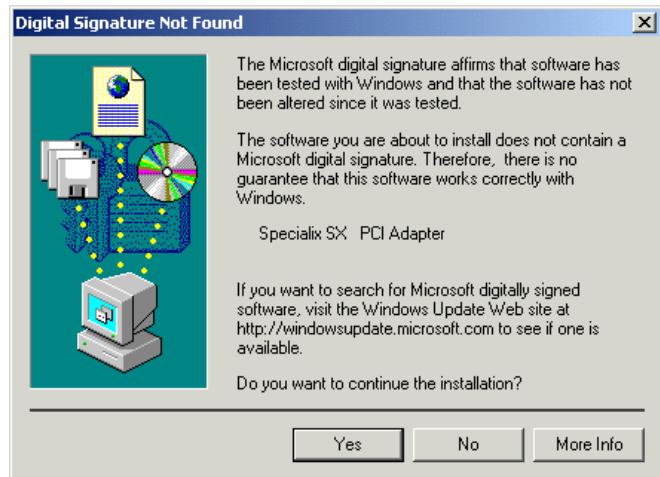


6. In the run window enter the path and program name (**Spxupdrv.exe**), then click on the **OK** button.

Note

You can find this program in the **\drivers\sx\w2k** directory on the CDROM supplied with this product.

The digital signature window may now be displayed as shown in the next picture.



7. If this happens in the window click on the **Yes** button to close the window.

The program now runs and displays the following message shown on completion.



Adding ISA host cards to the system

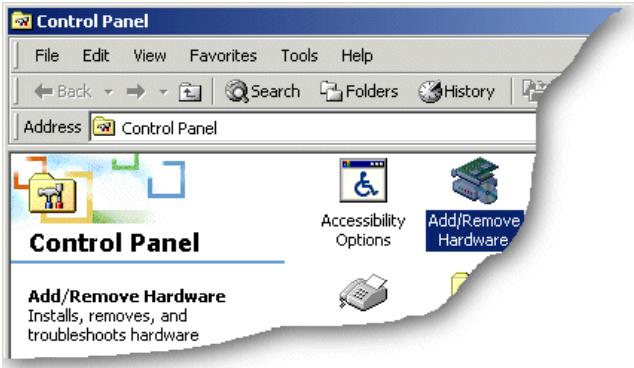
When you physically install an ISA host card in your system you also need to add the card to the list of installed devices in the system.

To add ISA host cards to your system proceed as follows;

Note

The addresses used by SX host cards are normally set by default. This procedure is used when you wish to set non-standard addresses.

1. In the Windows desktop, click on the **Start** button and select **Settings > Control Panel**
The control panel window is now displayed.



2. In the control panel window, double click on the **System** icon.
The Add/Remove Hardware Wizard is now displayed.
3. Using the instructions given in the next table, use the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard to assign the host card addresses and IRQ levels you require.

In this Wizard page	Do the following...
 <p>Add/Remove Hardware Wizard Choose a Hardware Task Which hardware task do you want to perform?</p>	<p>4. In the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard, select Add/Troubleshoot a device and press the Next > button.</p> <p>The Choose a Hardware Device page is now displayed.</p>
 <p>Add/Remove Hardware Wizard Choose a Hardware Device Which hardware device do you want to add or troubleshoot?</p>	<p>5. In the Choose a Hardware Device page, scroll up the list of devices and click on Add a new device, then click on the Next > button.</p> <p>The Find New Hardware page is now displayed.</p>
 <p>Add/Remove Hardware Wizard Find New Hardware Windows can also detect hardware</p>	<p>6. In the Find New Hardware page, select No, I want to select the hardware from a list and click on the Next > button.</p> <p>The Hardware Type page is now displayed.</p>
 <p>Add/Remove Hardware Wizard Hardware Type What type of hardware do you want to add?</p>	<p>7. In the Hardware Type page, select Mutli-port serial adaptors and click on the Next > button.</p>

In this Wizard page	Do the following...
	<p>The Select a Device Driver page is now displayed.</p> <p>8. If your host card type isn't shown, in the Select a Device Driver page click on the Have Disk button.</p> <p>A message window is now displayed which prompts you for the driver and location you want to use.</p> <p>9. In the message window, enter or select the driver you want and click on the OK button to accept settings and close the window.</p> <p>The Select a Device Driver page is now updated to show the new driver you have selected.</p> <p>10. In the Select a Device Driver page, select the manufacturer and model you require, then click on the Next > button.</p> <p>The Start Hardware Installation page is now displayed.</p>
	<p>11. In the Start Hardware Installation page, click on the Next > button to accept your choice.</p> <p>A completion message page is now displayed as shown in the next picture</p>



Note

If resources are not free you will have to change the resource configuration using the procedures described on [page 104](#).

12. In the completion message page click on the **Finish** button to complete the new configuration.

After the you have finished adding cards to the system all connected port devices will now be detected. Windows 2000 will try to install the latest driver for the ports from its database or will prompt you for one if one cannot be found.

Note

Whenever you add any SX or SI/XIO hardware to your system, by default Windows 2000 will use its latest digitally signed driver in its driver database. To ensure you install the latest driver you must now run the **Spxupdrv.exe** program using step **5.** onwards of the procedure detailed under **Installing device drivers and utilities onto your system** on page **96**. This ensures that every device currently installed in the system is updated to use the driver on the CDROM supplied with this product.

Viewing and changing the resources for a device

To view or change the resources for a device proceed as follows;

1. In the Add/Remove Hardware Wizard go to the last page and click on the Resources button.

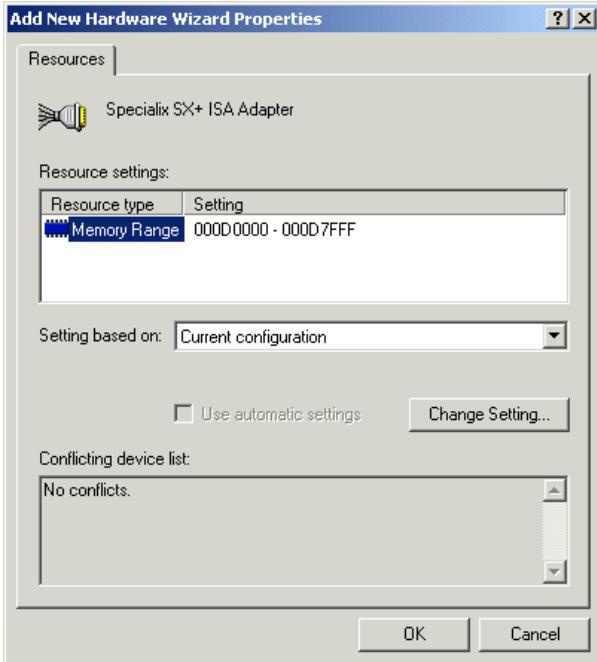


The Add New Hardware Wizard properties window is now displayed.



2. In the Add New Hardware Wizard properties window, select the **Resources** page and click on the **Set Configuration Manually** button.

The resources page is now updated to show the settings for the current installed SX device.



3. In the Add New Hardware Wizard properties window, select the **Resource type** you require and click on the **Change Setting** button.

The Edit Memory Range window is now displayed.



4. In the Edit Memory Range window, enter the memory range you want and click on the **OK** button.

If values you have selected are not acceptable to the system, then the Device Manager will display a problem icon as shown in the next picture.



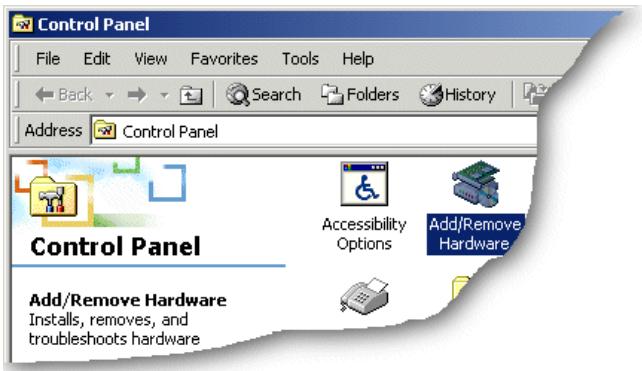
5. If the memory settings you have selected are not acceptable to the system, check your configuration settings and adjust memory address as required. Otherwise ring Technical support.

Configuring serial ports

To configure SX serial ports under Windows 2000, proceed as follows;

1. In the Windows 2000 desktop, click on the **Start** button and select **Settings > Control Panel**

The control panel window is now displayed.



2. In the Control Panel window, click on the **System** icon.

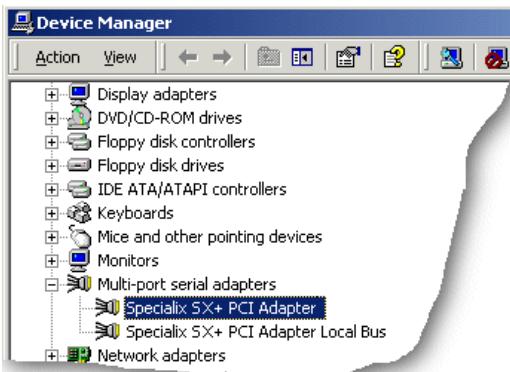
The System Properties tabbed window is now displayed.

3. In the System Properties window, click on the **Hardware** tab.

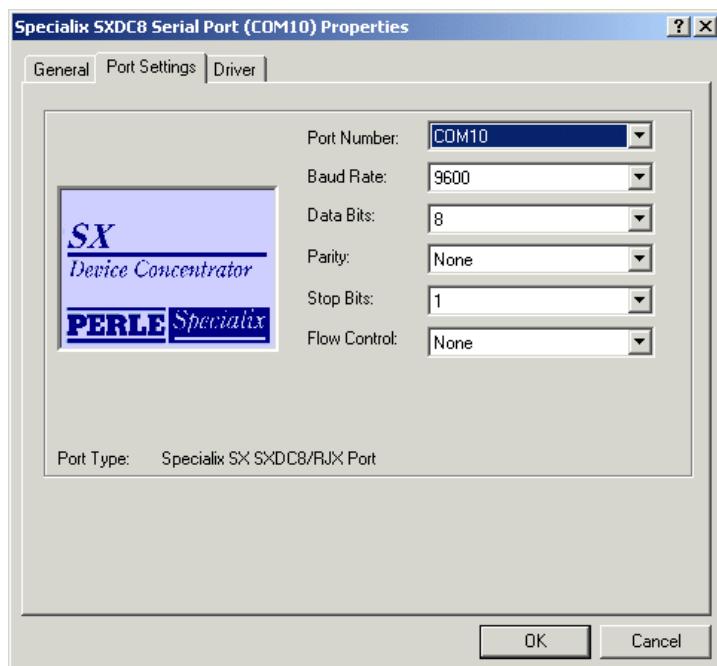
The hardware page is now displayed.

4. In the Hardware page, click on the **Device Manager** Button.

The Device Manager window is now displayed.



5. In the Device Manager window, click on the Multiport serial adapters icon to display the currently installed devices.
 6. In the Device Manager window, double click on the device whose properties you want to view or change
- The device Properties tabbed window is now displayed.
7. In the device Properties window, click on the **Port Settings** tab to display the Port Settings page.



8. In the Port Settings page, set the **Port Number**, **Baud Rate** and other configuration parameters you require and then click on the **OK** button to save changes and close the window.

The configuration process is now complete.

Installing SX under Linux

This section explains how to install the device driver software for the Linux operating system.

- [General installation procedure for Linux](#) on page **110**
- [Installing drivers onto your system](#) on page **111**
- [Installing utilities](#) on page **113**
- [Creating devices for the attached ports](#) on page **113**
- [Loading the driver module into the kernel](#) on page **114**

Note

The SX driver for Linux supports up to 4 host cards of either ISA or PCI bus types. Under most circumstances the driver will not need to be configured to recognize cards of either type.

Once the host card has been installed and the machine has been powered on the driver will automatically find any PCI cards installed in the system and register the correct interrupt that has been assigned by the BIOS. This is a feature of PCI Plug & Play.

General installation procedure for Linux

The general procedure for installing and configuring host cards, drivers software and associated utilities for the Linux operating system is as follows:

1. Install any PCI host cards you require into your system. See [Installing a PCI host card](#) on page [116](#).
2. Install the SX Linux drivers onto your system using the procedures described in [Installing drivers onto your system](#) on page [111](#).
3. Install the SX Linux utilities onto your system using the procedures described in [Installing utilities](#) on page [113](#).
4. Create devices for the required ports using the procedures detailed in [Creating devices for the attached ports](#) on page [113](#).
5. Load the driver module into the Kernel and download the firmware onto the host card and device concentrators. See [Loading the driver module into the kernel](#) on page [114](#).
6. Install any ISA host cards you require into your system. See [Installing an ISA host card](#) on page [117](#).
7. Remove any host cards you want from your system. See [Removing host cards](#) on page [119](#).
8. Install the device concentrators or Terminal Adaptors you require for your system. see [Installing device concentrators](#) on page [120](#).
9. If required, remove any Device concentrators or Terminal Adaptors you want from your system. See [Removing Device Concentrators from your system](#) on page [132](#).

Your system can now use the serial adaptor cards and device concentrators you have installed.

Installing drivers onto your system

To install the device driver proceed as follows:

Note

Before starting to install drivers under Linux, make sure that both a kernel patch file and utilities RPM are available.

You can find these on either of the following;

- The CDROM (in the drivers/sx/linux directory)
- Our website <http://www.perle.com>.

The latest SX drivers support all host card types i.e. SX and SI/XIO in both ISA and PCI bus types.

Note

Driver version 1.30 is required to support the SX PCI host card. The driver is available on the CDROM supplied with this product, or from our web site at:

<http://www.perle.com>

1. Make sure you have an up to date Linux kernel source directory installed. This can be obtained from <ftp://ftp.linux.org> or other major Linux web sites, along with instructions on how to install and build.
2. Copy the driver patch file onto your system in a temporary directory. For example, `/tmp`.

The patch file will be named

`sx.patch-<driver vers>-<kernel vers>.gz e.g. sx.patch.1.30.2.2.14.gz`

3. At the command prompt, uncompress the driver patch file by typing
`gunzip /tmp/sx.patch-1.30-2.2.14.gz` and pressing the **Enter** key.
4. At the command prompt, change directory to the kernel source directory by typing
`cd /usr/src/linux` and pressing the **Enter** key.
5. At the command prompt, apply the kernel patch by typing
`patch -p1 </tmp/sx.patch-1.30-2.2.14` and pressing the **Enter** key.

If the patch is successful, you will need to enable the driver using the **make config** or **make xconfig** kernel utility. The SX driver appears in the **Character devices** section and is labelled **Specialix SX (and SI) card support**. Set this to **m** for modules.

Note

You will need to enable **Non-standard serial port support** in order to select the SX Driver.

6. Now rebuild and install the kernel and modules. See your Linux distribution documentation on how to rebuild and install a new kernel and modules. We recommend reading the Kernel-HOWTO available in /usr/doc/HOWTO.

Note

In order to determine if any ISA cards are present, the driver will search for SX cards at 6 well known ISA bus addresses (0xC0000, 0xC8000, 0xD0000, 0xD8000, 0xE0000, 0xE8000). It is recommended that you leave your SX ISA card at the factory default of 0xD0000, as this is the most common free ISA address slot on the majority of machines. If, for some reason your ISA card cannot be left at one of these addresses then you will need to modify the sources of the driver and recompile the sx module for inclusion into your system. You will need to modify the following line in the /usr/src/linux/drivers/char/sx.c file:

```
int sx_probe_addrs[] = {0xc0000, 0xc8000, 0xd0000, 0xd8000, 0xe0000, 0xe8000};
```

Change one of the addresses to the value you have set your ISA card rotary switches to e.g. If you have set your rotary switches to F, F (reading from left to right as you look at the switches with the ISA bus edge connector closest to you). Then you will need to set the address line to:

```
int sx_probe_addrs[] = {0xff0000};
```

Once you have made this change you will need to recompile the kernel modules and install the new module on your system.

Note: Please consult your Linux distribution documentation on how to rebuild and install a new kernel and modules.

Installing utilities

The driver utilities (**sxboot** and **sxmkdev**) are provided in the form of a RedHat Package Management file, available on the CDROM or from our web site (<http://www.perle.com>).

The utilities file is named:

specialix_sxtools-<maj ver>-<min ver>.i386.rpm e.g. **specialix_sxtools-4-1.i386.rpm**

To install the utilities proceed as follows:

1. Copy the file to a temporary directory and install the utilities using the following command:

```
rpm -i specialix_sxtools-4-1.i386.rpm
```

The utilities are now installed in the /usr/bin directory on your machine.

Creating devices for the attached ports

After you have installed the new kernel, modules & hardware, and have rebooted the machine. The following procedure can be followed to create devices for the attached ports.

1. Load the SX driver module using the following command:

```
modprobe sx.
```

2. Verify the module has successfully loaded using the lsmod command. The output should contain references to the sx module.
3. Ensure all your SX device concentrators are attached. If they are not, then power down the system and attach them.
4. Upload the host card firmware to the driver and boot the attached: **sxboot**
5. Create device nodes for the attached device concentrators: **sxmkdev**

Note

When you have installed device concentrators or terminal adaptors under Linux, you need to do the following after powering up the system;

- a. Wait for the machine to boot,
- b. Login as root
- c. Run **sxmkdev -f** to create new port devices in the /dev directory.

Your system now has a number of device nodes (/dev/ttyX*) relating to the ports on the attached device concentrators.

Loading the driver module into the kernel

In order to make use of the SX devices the driver module must be loaded into the Kernel and the firmware must be downloaded onto the host card and device concentrators. This can be done manually every time the machine is booted or configured in to the start-up files to ensure the driver is always loaded and initialized when the machine completes its boot. See the following:

- [Loading the driver module manually](#) on page **114**
- [Loading the driver module automatically](#) on page **115**

Note

The sxboot application is installed as part of the utilities package. This application must be run each time the operating system is initialized, after the driver module has been loaded. It contains the download code for the host card and device concentrators and will boot the host card and detect the number of ports present on the system.

Loading the driver module manually

To manually load the module and firmware follow the steps below:

1. Load the SX module into the kernel: **modprobe sx**
2. Load the SX firmware into the driver: **sxboot**

sxboot now reports the number of host cards, device concentrators and ports found.

Loading the driver module automatically

1. To automatically configure the start up files to load the sx module and firmware copy the following script to the file **/etc/rc.d/init.d/sx**.

```

# sx           This shell script takes care of starting and stopping
#                   the SX services.
#
# probe: true

# Source function library.
. /etc/rc.d/init.d/functions

#
# Exit if the sx utilities are not present
#
[ -f /usr/sbin/sxboot ] || exit 0

# See how we were called.
case "$1" in
    start)
        # Start driver and load module.
        action "Starting SX services: " /sbin/modprobe sx
        echo -n "Starting SX Firmware: "
        #
        daemon /usr/sbin/sxboot
        echo
        ;;
    stop)
        # Stop driver and unload module.
        action "Shutting down SX services: " /sbin/modprobe -r sx
        echo
        ;;
    status)
        status sx
        ;;
    restart|reload)
        $0 stop
        $0 start
        ;;
    *)
        echo "Usage: sx {start|stop|restart|reload|status}"
        exit 1
esac

exit 0

```

2. Create the following symbolic links to the file in the relevant system start-up directories. For example, if you machine normally boots into run level 5 you will need to create the following symbolic links: **In -s /etc/rc.d/init.d/sx /etc/rc.d/rc5.d/S50sx** and **In -s /etc/rc.d/init.d/sx /etc/rc.d/rc5.d/K50sx**
These links will ensure that the sx start-up script S50sx is run each time the machine is booted into run level 5 and that the kill script K50sx is run whenever the machine is shutdown.

Installing a PCI host card

To install a PCI host card proceed as follows;

Note

The exact location of host card slots varies for different systems, for exact mechanical details of your system, refer to your system documentation.



Warning

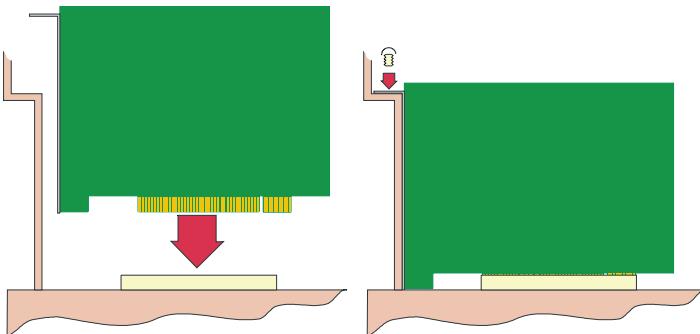
Dangerous voltages exist inside computer systems. Before installing host cards in your system, turn off the power supply and disconnect the mains lead.

1. Turn off the power to your system and disconnect the mains supply.
2. Remove the system cover to expose the inside of the connector panel for host cards.
3. Insert the PCI card you want to install into a vacant host card slot and secure in place as shown in the next picture.



Caution

Full anti-static precautions should be taken when handling host cards.



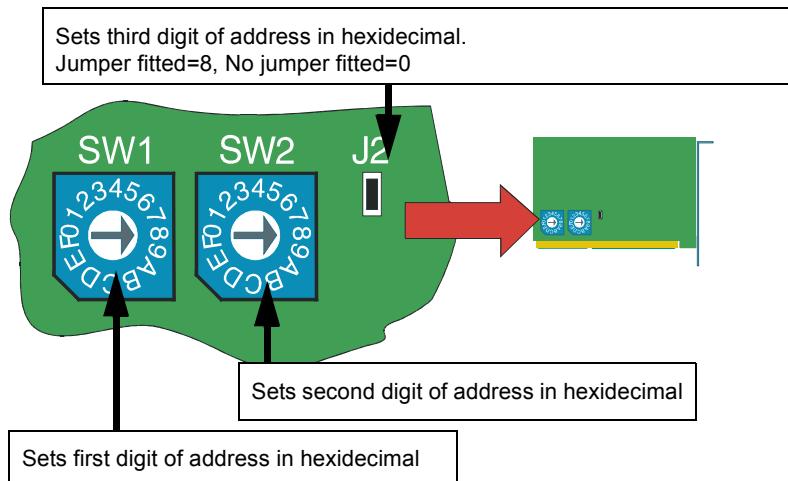
4. Repeat step 3. until you have installed all the PCI cards you want.
5. Replace and secure the system cover.

Installation of PCI host cards is now complete. For further details about installing host cards including other types, see [Before you start](#) on page 25.

Installing an ISA host card

Setting the address on an ISA host card

Before you install an ISA card in your system you need to physically set the address for the card using the two rotary switches **SW1** and **SW2** and jumper **J2** provided on the host card (shown in the next picture).



To set the address for an ISA host card proceed as follows;



Caution

Full anti-static precautions should be taken when handling host cards.

1. Choose an address you want to use for the host card in hexadecimal. On the host card set the two rotary switches **SW1** and **SW2** and jumper **J2** to the first three digits of the address you want as shown by the next example.

Host card Address	Set SW1 to..	Set SW2 to..	set J2 to...
C0000	0	C	No jumper
C8000	0	C	Jumper fitted
D0000 (Default setting)	0	D	No jumper
D8000	0	D	Jumper fitted
E0000	0	E	No jumper
E8000	0	E	Jumper fitted

Mechanical installation

You can now install the ISA host card in your system. To do this proceed as follows;

Note

The exact location of host card slots varies for different systems, for exact mechanical details of your system, refer to your system documentation.



Warning

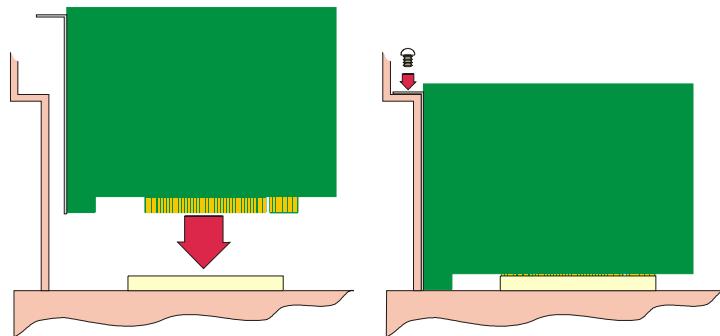
Dangerous voltages exist inside computer systems. Before installing host cards in your system, turn off the power supply and disconnect the mains lead.

2. Turn off the power to your system and disconnect the mains supply.
3. Remove the system cover to expose the inside of the connector panel for host cards.
4. Insert the ISA card you want to install into a vacant host card slot and secure in place as shown in the next picture.



Caution

Full anti-static precautions should be taken when handling host cards.



5. Repeat step 3. until you have installed all the ISA cards you want.
6. Replace and secure the system cover.
7. Plug in the mains lead and turn on the power.

Installation of ISA host cards is now complete. For further details about installing host cards including other types, see [Before you start](#) on page 25.

Removing host cards

To remove a host card from your system proceed as follows;

Note

The exact location of host card slots varies for different systems, for exact mechanical details of your system, refer to your system documentation.



Warning

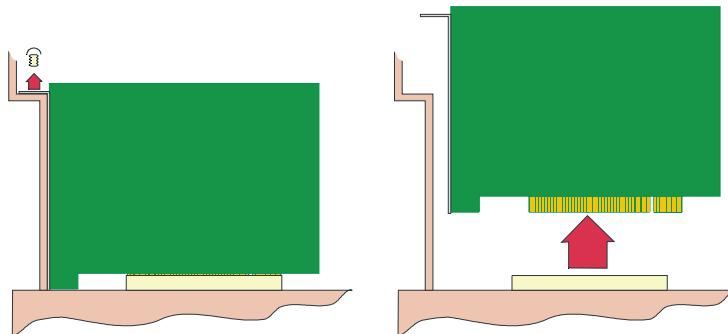
Dangerous voltages exist inside computer systems. Before removing host cards from your system, turn off the power supply and disconnect the mains lead.

1. Turn off the power to your system and disconnect the mains supply.
2. Remove the system cover to expose the inside of the connector panel for host cards.
3. Remove all cables plugged into the host card.
4. Undo the securing screw for the host card you want to remove then lift the card out of its slot as shown in the next picture (ISA card shown).



Caution

Full anti-static precautions should be taken when handling host cards.



5. Repeat step 4. until you have removed all the host cards you want.
6. Replace and secure the system cover.
7. Plug in the mains lead and turn on the power.

Removal of host cards is now complete. For further details about installation of host cards including other types, see [Before you start](#) on page 25.

Installing device concentrators

Device Concentrators (**SXDCs**), Terminal Adaptors (**TAs**) and Multiple Terminal Adaptors (**MTAs**) are basically serial connection blocks which provide a number of ports depending on type. This section describes the mechanical installation of SX Device concentrators (**SXDCs**), terminal adaptors (**TAs**) and Multiple Terminal Adaptors (**MTAs**) and includes The following:

- [Installing SX Device Concentrators \(SXDCs\) on page 121](#)
- [Installing Modular Terminal Adaptors \(MTAs\) on page 125](#)
- [Installing Terminal Adaptors \(TAs\) on page 129.](#)

Installing SX Device Concentrators (SXDCs)

Before installing your SXDCs, please read [Before you start](#) on page 25.

Installation procedure

To install SX device concentrators (SXDCs) on your system proceed as follows:



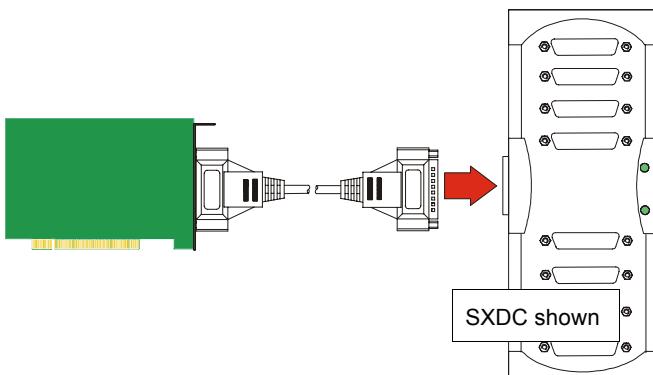
Warning

Before installing Device concentrators on your system, turn off the power supply to your system and disconnect the mains lead.

1. Turn the power off to your computer system and disconnect the supply.
2. If you want to use more than SXDC, add extra units to the first one using the procedures described in [Joining SXDCs together](#) on page 122.
3. If required mount the SXDC(s) using the procedures given in [Mounting SXDCs](#) on page 124.
4. Connect each host card to the first of the SXDCs you want to use using the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with the host card.

Note

When connecting SX host cards to Device concentrators or terminal adaptors you should only use the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with your SX host card. **Using any other cable will invalidate your EMC and noise warranty.**



5. Attach the peripherals you want to the device concentrators using suitable cables.
6. Power up your computer system.

Installation of SXDCs is now complete.

Joining SXDCs together

Note

Do NOT join together different device concentrator types. You can only connect device concentrators as follows;

SXDC8s to SXDC8s

MTAs to MTAs, and

TA4s/TA8s to TA4s/TA8s

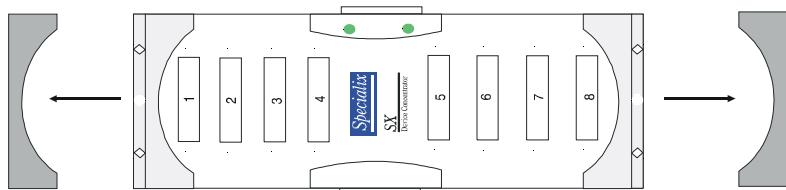
No other combinations are permitted.

Warning

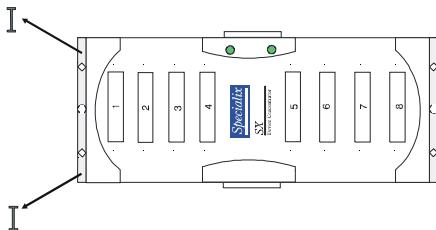
Do NOT connect and disconnect device concentrators while your machine is powered on. To do so will damage electronic circuitry and be a safety hazard.

To join SXDCs together proceed as follows;

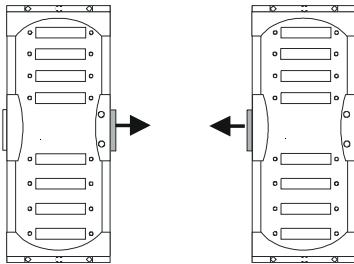
1. Remove the end covers on the Device concentrator as shown in the next picture.



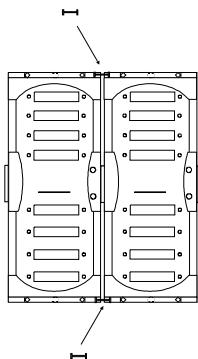
2. Remove the SXDC links (shaped like an H) from each end of the SXDC as shown in the next picture.



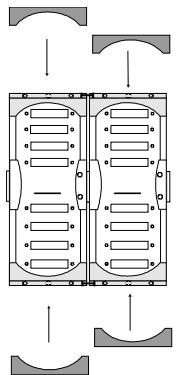
3. Push the first SXDC8 into the second SXDC8 via their bus connectors as shown in the next picture (retain the links as you will need these at a later stage).



4. Insert one SXDC link at each end of the joined pair of SXDCs into the H shaped apertures provided as shown in the next picture.



5. Replace the covers at either end of the SXDCs as shown in the next picture.



Joining is now complete.

Mounting SXDCs

The procedure for mounting SXDCs units is as follows;



Warning

Before you wall mount the unit, turn off and disconnect the power supply.

1. On the unit gently prize off the caps at either end of the unit to reveal the wall mounting holes as shown in the next picture.

Note

The removable caps are located on the bottom of MTA units and on the top of SXDC units.

2. Screw the unit to the wall through the holes provided using appropriate screws or fasteners for your installation.
3. Replace the caps at the ends of the unit.

Wall mounting of the unit is now complete.

Installing Modular Terminal Adaptors (MTAs)

Before installing your Modular Terminal Adaptors (**MTAs**), please read [Before you start](#) on page [25](#).

Installation procedure

To install SX Modular Terminal Adaptors (MTAs) on your system proceed as follows;



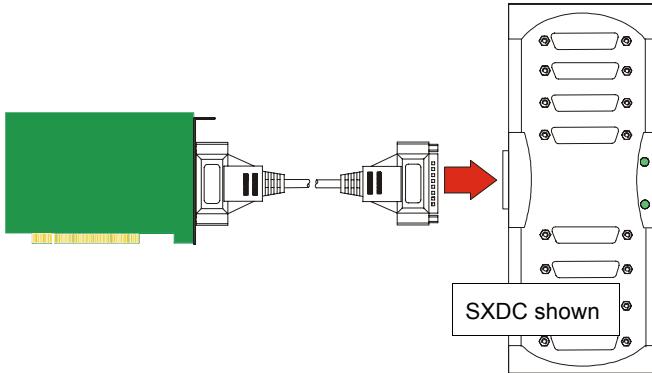
Warning

Before installing MTAs on your system, turn off the power supply to your system and disconnect the mains lead.

1. Turn the power off to your computer system and disconnect the supply.
2. If you want to use more than MTA, add extra units to the first one using the procedures described in [Joining MTAs together](#) on page [126](#).
3. If required mount the MTA(s) using the procedures given in [Mounting MTAs](#) on page [128](#).
4. Connect each host card to the first of the MTAs you want to use using the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with the host card.

Note

When connecting SX host cards to Device concentrators or terminal adaptors you should only use the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with your SX host card. **Using any other cable will invalidate your EMC and noise warranty.**



5. Attach the peripherals you want to the MTA(s) using suitable cables and power up your computer system.

Installation of MTAs is now complete.

Joining MTAs together

Note

Do NOT join together different device concentrator types. You can only connect device concentrators as follows;

SXDC8s to SXDC8s

MTAs to MTAs, and

TA4s/TA8s to TA4s/TA8s

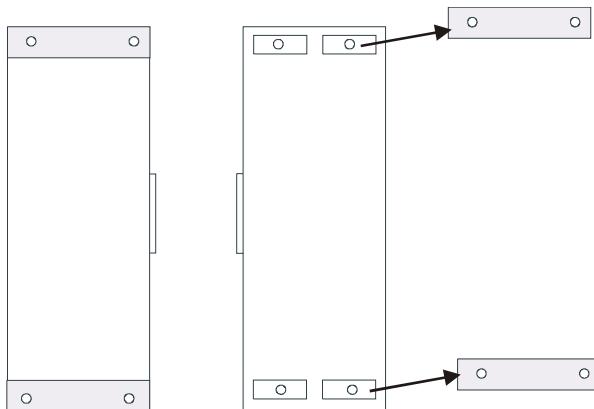
No other combinations are permitted.

Warning

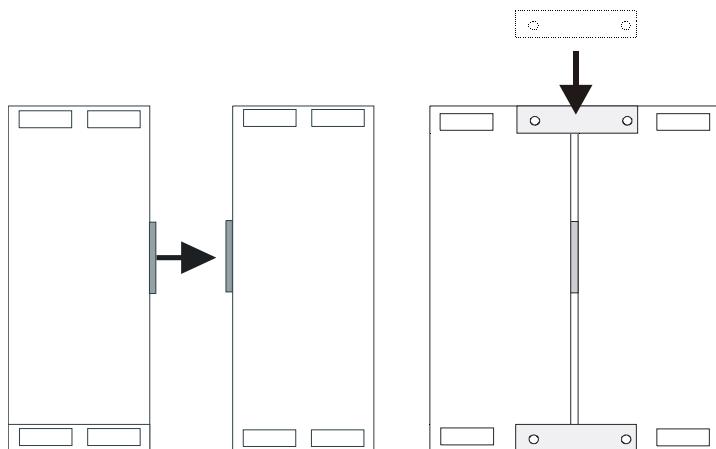
Do NOT connect and disconnect device concentrators while your machine is powered on. To do so will damage electronic circuitry and be a safety hazard.

To join MTAs together proceed as follows;

1. Remove the brackets on the underside of each MTA as shown in the next picture (hint, unclip brackets by lifting vertically).



2. Push the first MTA into the second MTA via their bus connectors, then join the two MTAs with a single bracket at each end as shown in the next picture.



Mounting MTAs

The procedure for mounting SX units is as follows;



Warning

Before you wall mount the RTA, turn off and disconnect the power supply to the unit.

1. On the unit gently prize off the caps at either end of the unit to reveal the wall mounting holes as shown in the next picture.

Note

The removable caps are located on the bottom of MTA units and on the top of SXDC8 units.

2. Screw the unit to the wall through the holes provided using appropriate screws or fasteners for your installation.
3. Replace the caps at the ends of the unit.

Wall mounting of the unit is now complete.

Installing Terminal Adaptors (TAs)

Before installing your Terminal Adaptors (**TAs**), please read [Before you start](#) on page [25](#).

Installation procedure

To install SX Terminal Adaptors (TAs) on your system proceed as follows;



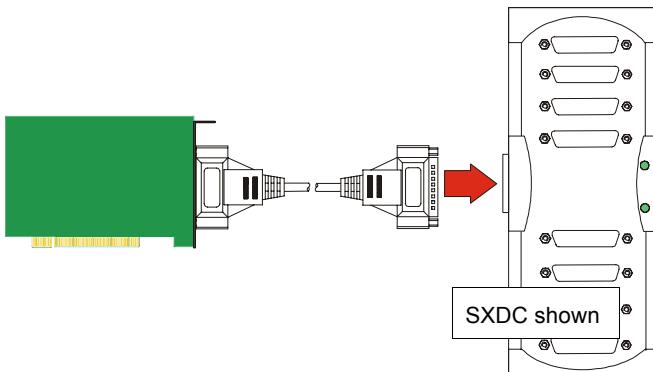
Warning

Before installing Device concentrators on your system, turn off the power supply to your system and disconnect the mains lead.

1. Turn the power off to your computer system and disconnect the supply.
2. If you want to use more than TA, add extra units to the first one using the procedures described in [Joining TAs together](#) on page [130](#).
3. If required mount the TA(s) using the procedures given in [Mounting TAs](#) on page [131](#).
4. Connect each host card to the first of the TAs you want to use using the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with the host card.

Note

When connecting SX host cards to Device concentrators or terminal adaptors you should only use the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with your SX host card. **Using any other cable will invalidate your EMC and noise warranty.**



5. Attach the peripherals you want to the TAs using suitable cables.
6. Power up your computer system.

Installation of TAs is now complete.

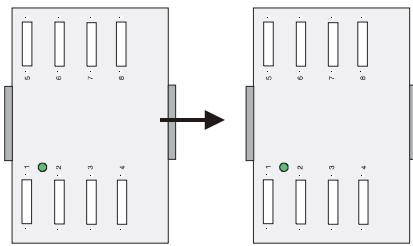
Joining TAs together

The procedure for joining TAs is as follows;

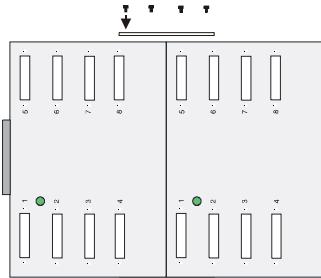
Note

Whether you are joining the same type of device concentrator (for example, TA4s to TA4s) or mixing TA4s and TA8s the procedure for joining them is the same:

1. Push the first TA into the second TA via their bus connectors as shown in the next picture.



2. Now join the two TAs with a single bracket at each end then secure each bracket in place with the screws provided.



Mounting TAs

Note

The TA4 or the TA8 units are designed for desktop placement only, they are not suitable for wall mounting.

Removing Device Concentrators from your system

To remove SX device concentrators (including SXDCs, MTAs and TAs) from your system proceed as follows;



Warning

Before removing device concentrators from your system, turn off the power supply to your system and disconnect the mains lead.

1. Turn the power off to your computer system and disconnect the supply.
2. If required, disconnect the bus extension cable from the device concentrators.
3. If you need to separate multiple device concentrators remove any joining brackets or links prior to separating the units.
4. Separate the device concentrators units as required to remove the unit you want.

You can now re-assemble your system in the revised configuration you require. See [Installing device concentrators](#) on page 120 for further details.

Chapter 3 Cabling information

You need to read this chapter if you want to...

You need to read this chapter if you want cabling information for the Perle SX serial

connectivity system hardware.

This chapter provides cabling and connector pinout information for the Perle SX system. Included are details of about which cables to use, their pinouts and details of standard cables for use with SX products available from Perle.

This chapter includes the following sections:

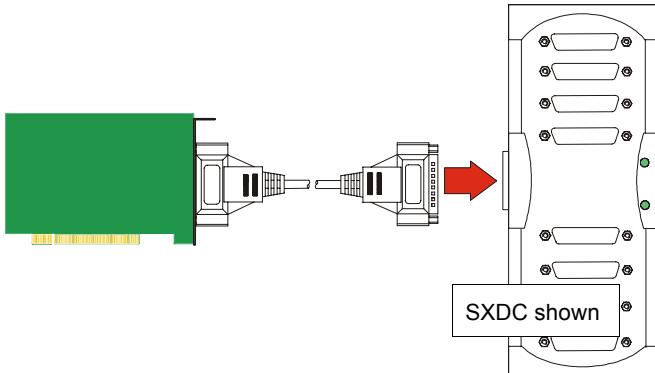
- [Connecting SX host cards to Device Concentrators](#) on page [135](#)
- [Device Concentrator top connector pinouts](#) on page [136](#)
- [Connecting combinations of Device Concentrator types](#) on page [146](#)
- [Connecting Device Concentrators to terminals](#) on page [148](#)
- [Cable connector pinouts](#) on page [154](#)
- [Loopback connector pinouts](#) on page [161](#).

Connecting SX host cards to Device Concentrators

You connect each host card to the first of the Device Concentrator you want to use using the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with the host card.

Note

When connecting SX host cards to Device concentrators or terminal adaptors you should only use the 1.5 metre bus extension cable supplied with your SX host card. **Using any other cable will invalidate your EMC and noise warranty.**



For details of installing host cards and device concentrators, see [Installing a PCI host card](#) and [Installing an ISA host card](#) in [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#).

Device Concentrator top connector pinouts

To view the connector pinout for the various types of SX device concentrators see the following;

- [SXDC top connector guide; on page 137](#)
- [MTA top connector guide on page 137](#)
- [TA top connector guide on page 137.](#)

SXDC top connector guide;

SXDC type	To find details...
SXDC8/RJX	See RJ45 female SXDC connector pinout on page 138
SXDC8/DX	See DB25 female SXDC connector pinout on page 140
SXDC8/MX	See DB25 male SXDC connector pinout on page 143
SXDC8/PX	See SXDC8/PX DB25 parallel female connector pinout on page 145

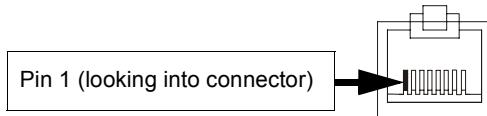
MTA top connector guide

MTA type	To find details...
MTA8/RJX	See RJ45 female MTA connector pinout on page 139
MTA8/D	See DB25 female MTA connector pinout on page 141
MTA8/M	See DB25 male MTA connector pinout on page 144
MTA8/PX	See SXDC8/PX DB25 parallel female connector pinout on page 145

TA top connector guide

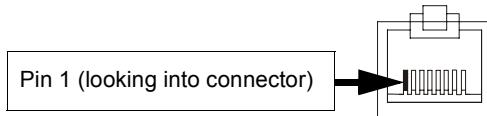
TA type	To find details...
TA4	See DB25 female TA connector pinout on page 142
TA8	See DB25 female TA connector pinout on page 142

RJ45 female SXDC connector pinout



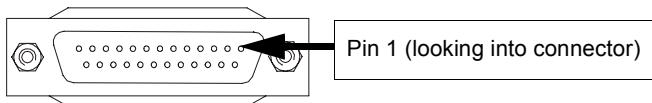
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect
2	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready
3	DSR	In	Data Set Ready
4	S/GND		Signal ground
5	TXD	Out	Transmit Data
6	RXD	In	Receive Data
7	RTS	Out	Request To Send
8	CTS	In	Clear To Send
Shield			

RJ45 female MTA connector pinout



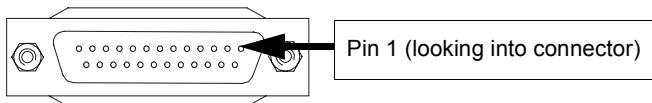
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect
2	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready
3	DSR	In	Data Set Ready
4	S/GND		Signal ground
5	TXD	Out	Transmit Data
6	RXD	In	Receive Data
7	RTS	Out	Request To Send
8	CTS	In	Clear To Send
Shield			

DB25 female SXDC connector pinout



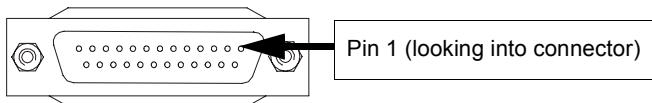
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	Chassis		Chassis ground
2	RXD	Out	Receive Data
3	TXD	In	Transmit Data
4	RTS	In	Request To Send
5	CTS	Out	Clear To Send
6	DSR	Out	Data Set Ready
7	GND		Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	In	Data Terminal Ready
22	RI	In	Ring Indicator

DB25 female MTA connector pinout



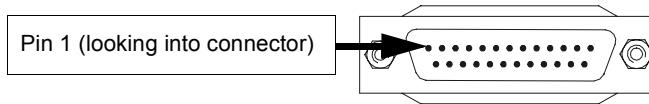
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	Chassis		Chassis ground
2	RXD	Out	Receive Data
3	TXD	In	Transmit Data
4	RTS	In	Request To Send
5	CTS	Out	Clear To Send
6	DSR	Out	Data Set Ready
7	GND		Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	In	Data Terminal Ready
22	RI	In	Ring Indicator

DB25 female TA connector pinout



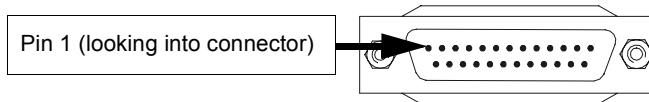
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	Chassis		Chassis ground
2	RXD	Out	Receive Data
3	TXD	In	Transmit Data
4	RTS	In	Request To Send
5	CTS	Out	Clear To Send
6	DSR	Out	Data Set Ready
7	GND		Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	In	Data Terminal Ready
22	RI	In	Ring Indicator

DB25 male SXDC connector pinout



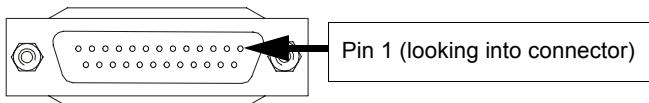
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
2	TXD	Out	Transmit Data
3	RXD	In	Receive Data
4	RTS	Out	Request To Send
5	CTS	In	Clear To Send
6	DSR	In	Data Set Ready
7	GND		Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready
22	RI	In	Ring Indicator

DB25 male MTA connector pinout



Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
2	TXD	Out	Transmit Data
3	RXD	In	Receive Data
4	RTS	Out	Request To Send
5	CTS	In	Clear To Send
6	DSR	In	Data Set Ready
7	GND		Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready
22	RI	In	Ring Indicator

SXDC8/PX DB25 parallel female connector pinout



Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	STROBEN*	Output	PSTROBE
2	D0	Output	DATA 1
3	D1	Output	DATA 2
4	D2	Output	DATA 3
5	D3	Output	DATA 4
6	D4	Output	DATA 5
7	D5	Output	DATA 6
8	D6	Output	DATA 7
9	D7	Output	DATA 8
10	PACKN*	Input	ACK
11	PBUSY	Input	BUSY
12	PPE	Input	PE
13	PSLCT	Input	SLCT
14	AUTOFDXT*	Output	AUTOFEED
15	PERRORN*	Input	FAULT
16	PINITN*	Output	INPUT PRIME
17	PSLINN*	Output	SLCT IN
18	GND	—	GROUND
19	GND	—	GROUND
20	GND	—	GROUND
21	GND	—	GROUND
22	GND	—	GROUND
23	GND	—	GROUND
24	GND	—	GROUND
25	GND	—	GROUND

Connecting combinations of Device Concentrator types

This section explains about mixing different types of device concentrator (TA, MTA and SXDC8) on a connection to a single host card and includes the following:

- [Connecting a single host card to device concentrators](#) on page **152**
- [Connecting multiple host cards to device concentrators](#) on page **153**

Connecting a single host card to device concentrators

Note

You cannot connect multiple device concentrator types to single SX host card. For example SXDCs and MTAs.

To connect multiple device concentrator types to a single machine for example, use multiple host cards, one for each device concentrator type.

Device concentrator type	Maximum number of ports per host card	Device concentrators required
TA8 and TA4	32	Any mixture of TA8s and TA4s giving 32 ports.
TA8	32	4 TA8s.
TA4	16	4 TA4s.
MTA	128	4 MTAs.
SXDC*	128	SXDC8s.

Connecting multiple host cards to device concentrators

Note

When using multiple host cards, for example in the same machine, use one host card for each device concentrator type.

You cannot connect multiple device concentrator types to a single SX host card. For example SXDCs and MTAs.

Connecting Device Concentrators to terminals

To connect your Device Concentrator to a terminal you use the cable types detailed in the next table

Device Concentrator type	Cable description (Device Concentrator to Terminal)	To find details...
SXDC8/RJX	RJ45 male to DB25 male DTE.	See page 154 .
SXDC8/DX	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
SXDC8/MX	DB25 female to DB25 male DTE	See page 156 .
SXDC8/PX port1	DB25 parallel male to centronics parallel	See page 160
SXDC8/PX ports 2,3 and 4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
SXDC8/PX ports 5, 6,7 and 8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
SXDC8/422	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 156 .
<hr/>		
MTA/RJX	RJ45 male to DB25 male DTE.	See page 154 .
MTA/DX	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
MTA/MX	DB25 female to DB25 male DTE	See page 156 .
MTA/PX port1	DB25 parallel male to centronics parallel	See page 160
MTA/PX ports 2,3 and 4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
MTA/PX ports 5, 6,7 and 8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
MTA/422	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 156 .
<hr/>		
TA4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 154
TA8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 154

Connecting Device Concentrators to modems

To connect your Device Concentrator to a modem you use the cable types detailed in the next table;

Device Concentrator type	Cable description (RTA to Terminal)	To find details ...
SXDC8/RJX	RJ45 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 157.
SXDC8/DX	DB25 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 158.
SXDC8/MX	DB25 female to DB25 male DCE	See page 159.
SXDC8/P port1	DB25 parallel male to centronics parallel	See page 160.
SXDC8/P ports 2,3 and 4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155.
SXDC8/P ports 5, 6,7 and 8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155.
SXDC8/422	DB25 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 158.
<hr/>		
MTA/RJX	RJ45 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 157.
MTA/DX	DB25 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 158.
MTA/MX	DB25 female to DB25 male DCE	See page 159.
MTA/P port1	DB25 parallel male to centronics parallel	See page 160.
MTA/P ports 2,3 and 4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155.
MTA/P ports 5, 6,7 and 8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155.
MTA/422	DB25 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 158.
<hr/>		
TA4	DB25 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 158.
TA8	DB25 male to DB25 male DCE	See page 158.

Connecting Device Concentrators to parallel printers

To connect your Device Concentrator to a parallel printer you use the cable types detailed in the next table;

RTA type	Cable description (RTA to Terminal)	To find details...
SXDC8/PX	DB25 Parallel male to centronics parallel connector	See page 160 .
MTA/PX	DB25 Parallel male to centronics parallel connector	See page 160 .

Connecting Device Concentrators to serial printers

To connect your RTA to a serial printer you use the cable types detailed in the next table

RTA type	Cable description (RTA to Terminal)	To find details...
SXDC8/RJX	RJ45 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 154 .
SXDC8/DX	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
SXDC8/MX	DB25 female to DB25 male DTE	See page 156 .
SXDC8/P port1	DB25 parallel male to centronics parallel	See page 160
SXDC8/P ports 2,3 and 4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
SXDC8/P ports 5, 6,7 and 8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
SXDC8/422	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
<hr/>		
MTA/RJX	RJ45 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 154 .
MTA/DX	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
MTA/MX	DB25 female to DB25 male DTE	See page 156 .
MTA/P port1	DB25 parallel male to centronics parallel	See page 160
MTA/P ports 2,3 and 4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
MTA/P ports 5, 6,7 and 8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155
MTA/422	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
<hr/>		
TA4	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
TA8	DB25 male to DB25 male DTE	See page 155 .
<hr/>		

Connecting Device concentrators to host cards

This section explains about mixing different types of device concentrator (TA, MTA and SXDC8) on a connection to a single host card and includes the following:

- [Connecting a single host card to device concentrators](#) on page **152**
- [Connecting multiple host cards to device concentrators](#) on page **153**

Connecting a single host card to device concentrators

Note

You cannot connect multiple device concentrator types to a single SX host card. For example SXDCs and MTAs.

To connect multiple device concentrator types to a single machine for example, use multiple host cards, one for each device concentrator type.

Device concentrator type	Maximum number of ports per host card	Device concentrators required
TA8 and TA4	32	Any mixture of TA8s and TA4s giving 32 ports.
TA8	32	4 TA8s.
TA4	16	4 TA4s.
MTA	128	4 MTAs.
SXDC*	128	SXDC8s.

Connecting multiple host cards to device concentrators

Note

When using multiple host cards, for example in the same machine, use one host card for each device concentrator type.

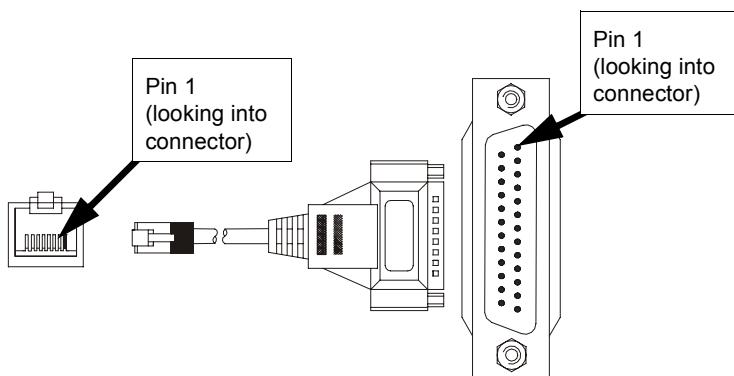
You cannot connect multiple device concentrator types to a single SX host card. For example SXDCs and MTAs.

Cable connector pinouts

RJ45 male to DB25 male DTE for connection to DCE devices

Typical uses This type of cable is used to connect to DCE devices such as Modems.

Cable diagram



Connector pinout table

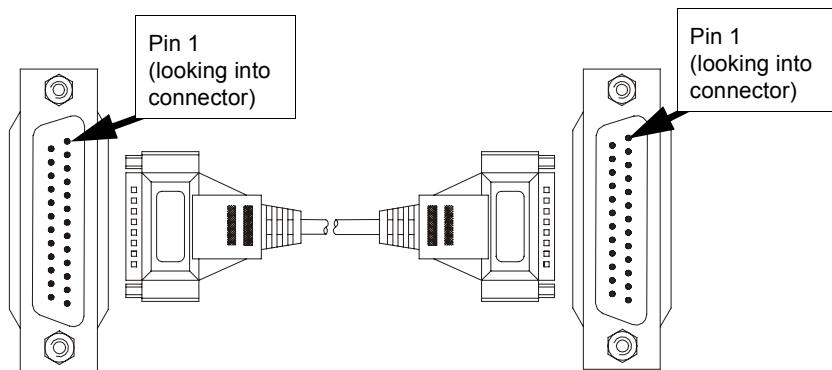
RJ45				DB25		
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
1	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect	8	DCD	Data Carrier Detect
2	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready	20	DTR	Data Terminal Ready
3	DSR	In	Data Set Ready	6	DSR	Data Set Ready
4	S/GND		Signal ground	7	S/GND	Signal ground
5	TXD	Out	Transmit Data	2	TXD	Transmit Data
6	RXD	In	Receive Data	3	RXD	Receive Data
7	RTS	Out	Request To Send	4	RTS	Request To Send
8	CTS	In	Clear To Send	5	CTS	Clear To Send
Shield						Chassis ground

DB25 male to DB25 male DTE for connection to DCE devices

Typical uses

This type of cable is used to connect to DCE devices such as Modems.

Cable diagram

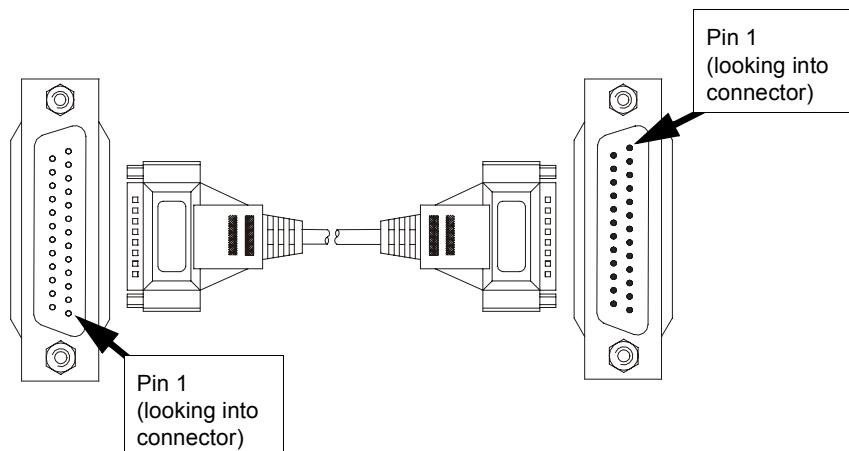


Connector pinout table

DB25				DB25		
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
1	Chassis		Chassis ground	1	Chassis	Chassis ground
2	TXD	In	Transmit Data	3	RXD	Receive Data
3	RXD	Out	Receive Data	2	TXD	Transmit Data
4	RTS	In	Request To Send	5	CTS	Clear To Send
5	CTS	Out	Clear To Send	4	RTS	Request To Send
6	DSR	Out	Data Set Ready	20	DTR	Data Terminal Ready
7	GND		Ground	7	GND	Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect	8	DCD	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	In	Data Terminal Ready	6	DSR	Data Set Ready

DB25 female to DB25 male DTE for connection to DCE devices

Cable diagram



Connector pinout table

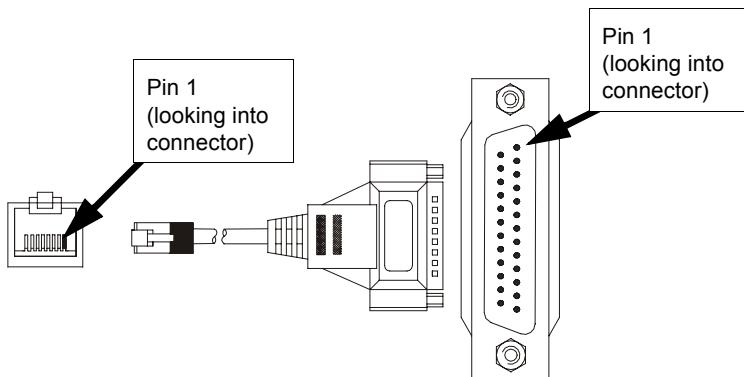
DB25				DB25		
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
2	TXD	Out	Transmit Data	2	TXD	Transmit Data
3	RXD	In	Receive Data	3	RXD	Receive Data
4	RTS	Out	Ready to send	4	RTS	Ready to send
5	CTS	In	Clear to send	5	CTS	Clear to send
6	DSR	In	Data Set Ready	6	DSR	Data Set Ready
7	GND		Ground	7	GND	Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect	8	DCD	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready	20	DTR	Data Terminal Ready

RJ45 male to DB25 female DCE for connection to DTE devices

Typical uses

This type of cable is used to connect to DTE devices such as Terminals, PCs or printers.

Cable diagram



Connector pinout table

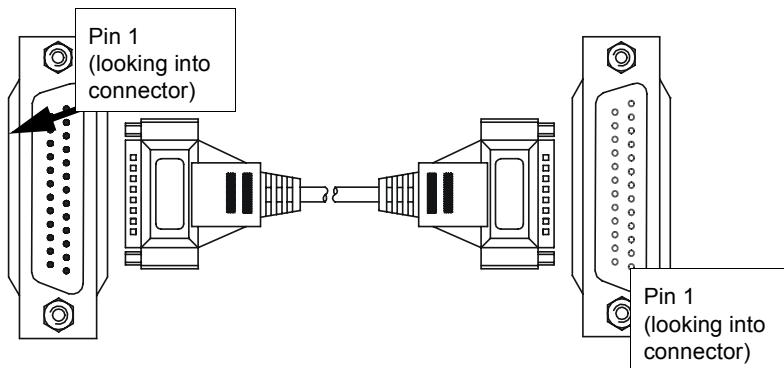
RJ45				DB25 pin		
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
1	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect	8	DCD	Data Carrier Detect
2	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready	6	DSR	Data Set Ready
3	DSR	In	Data Set Ready	20	DTR	Data Terminal Ready
4	S/GND		Signal ground	7	S/GND	Signal ground
5	TXD	Out	Transmit Data	3	RXD	Receive Data
6	RXD	In	Receive Data	2	TXD	Transmit Data
7	RTS	Out	Request To Send	5	CTS	Clear To Send
8	CTS	In	Clear To Send	4	RTS	Request To Send
Shield						Chassis ground

DB25 male to DB25 female DCE for connection to DTE devices

Typical uses

This type of cable is used to connect to DTE devices such as Terminals, PCs or printers.

Cable diagram



Connector pinout table

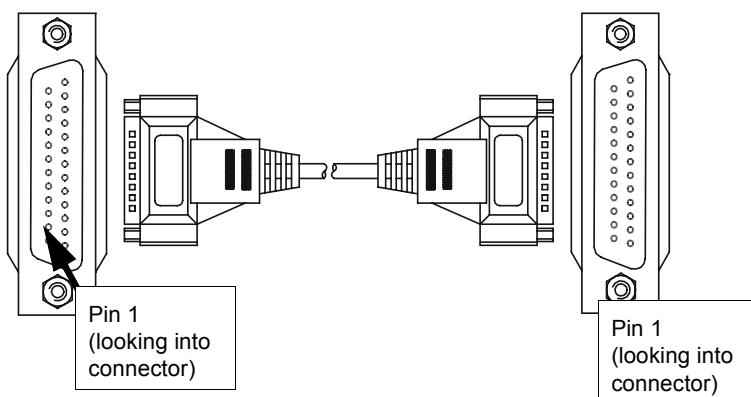
DB25				DB25		
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
2	TXD	In	Transmit Data	2	TXD	Transmit Data
3	RXD	Out	Receive Data	3	RXD	Receive Data
4	RTS	In	Request To Send	4	RTS	Request To Send
5	CTS	Out	Clear To Send	5	CTS	Clear To Send
6	DSR	Out	Data Set Ready	6	DSR	Data Set Ready
7	GND		Ground	7	GND	Ground
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect	8	DCD	Data Carrier Detect
20	DTR	In	Data Terminal Ready	20	DTR	Data Terminal Ready

DB25 female to DB25 female DCE for connection to DTE devices

Typical uses

This type of cable is used to connect to DTE devices such as Terminals, PCs or printers.

Cable diagram



Connector pinout table

DB25				DB25			
Pin	Signal	Direction	Description	Pin	Signal	Description	
2	TXD	Out	Receive Data	3	RXD	Transmit Data	
3	RXD	In	Transmit Data	2	TXD	Receive Data	
4	RTS	Out	Request To Send	5	CTS	Clear To Send	
5	CTS	In	Clear To Send	4	RTS	Request To Send	
6	DSR	In	Data Set Ready	20	DTR	Data Terminal Ready	
7	GND		Ground	7	GND	Ground	
8	DCD	In	Data Carrier Detect	8	DCD	Data Carrier Detect	
20	DTR	Out	Data Terminal Ready	6	DSR	Data Set Ready	

DB25 parallel male to Centronics parallel

Note

The following pinout is included for information only and shows the DB25 pinout only. If you require this type of cable, we recommend obtaining a suitable standard PC parallel printer cable rather than making one.

* Denotes active low.

Pin	Signal	Direction	Description
1	STROBEN*	Output	PSTROBE
2	D0	Output	DATA 1
3	D1	Output	DATA 2
4	D2	Output	DATA 3
5	D3	Output	DATA 4
6	D4	Output	DATA 5
7	D5	Output	DATA 6
8	D6	Output	DATA 7
9	D7	Output	DATA 8
10	PACKN*	Input	ACK
11	PBUSY	Input	BUSY
12	PPE	Input	PE
13	PSLCT	Input	SLCT
14	AUTOFDXT*	Output	AUTOFEEED
15	PERRORN*	Input	FAULT
16	PINITN*	Output	INPUT PRIME
17	PSLIINN*	Output	SLCT IN
18	GND	—	GROUND
19	GND	—	GROUND
20	GND	—	GROUND
21	GND	—	GROUND
22	GND	—	GROUND
23	GND	—	GROUND
24	GND	—	GROUND
25	GND	—	GROUND

Loopback connector pinouts

The type of loopback connector you require depends upon the connector type fitted to your device concentrator (described in [Device Concentrator top connector pinouts](#) on page 136) See one of the following sections for pinouts:

- [Loopback pinouts for RJ45 female connectors](#) on page 162
- [Loopback pinouts for DB25 female connectors](#) on page 163
- [Loopback pinouts for DB25 male connectors](#) on page 164.

For details of loopback and other tests see [Appendix D Troubleshooting](#).

Loopback pinouts for RJ45 female connectors

To test this type of port, your loopback connector needs to join together the connector pins shown in the next picture.



For details of RJ45 female connector pinouts see [page 138](#).

Loopback pinouts for DB25 female connectors

To test this type of port, your loopback connector needs to join together the connector pins shown in the next picture.



For details of DB25 female connector pinouts see [page 140](#).

Loopback pinouts for DB25 male connectors

To test this type of port, your loopback connector needs to join together the connector pins shown in the next picture.



For details of DB25 male connector pinouts see [page 143](#).

Chapter 4 Quick reference

You need to read this chapter if you want to...

The chapter provides a quick reference guide to the software utilities provided with the SX Serial adaptor cards.

This chapter provides a quick reference guide to the software utilities provided with the SX Serial adaptor cards. The utilities are grouped under operating system and include main windows and menus. In addition, cross references are provided for further information about each area.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Solaris utilities](#) on page [166](#)
- [SCO OpenServer 5 utilities](#) on page [167](#)
- [SCO UnixWare utilities](#) on page [172](#)

Solaris utilities

sxisacfg utility

The **sxisacfg** utility allows you to define addresses and IRQ levels for SX ISA host cards you add to the system. If are unable to find a free interrupt level for the card you are installing, **sxisacfg** also allows you to toggle the driver into polled mode (this is a global property that applies to all cards).

The command syntax for this utility is as follows:

```
sxisacfg [-n<name>] [-m<addr>] [-i<irq>] [-p] [-a<ioaddr>] [-d<name>]
```

Where:

Command	Description
-n<name>	Specifies the host card name.
-m<addr>	Specifies host card memory address.
-i<irq>	Specifies host card interrupt level.
-p	Toggles the state of polling (default state is interrupt mode).
-a<ioaddr>	Specifies the host card i/o address.
-d<name>	Deletes the named host card entry.
-l	Lists the current configuration including the ISA cards installed and the Polling mode selected.

Some typical example commands are shown below;

Example command	Description
/etc/sxisacfg -n ISA1 -m 0xD0000 -i 9	Set host card parameters.
sxisacfg -p	Sets polling.
sxisacfg -d ISA1	Deletes an ISA card.

For information on using the **rioisacfg** utility to assign host card addresses and IRQ levels, see [Assigning ISA host card addresses and IRQ levels](#) on page 30 in [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#).

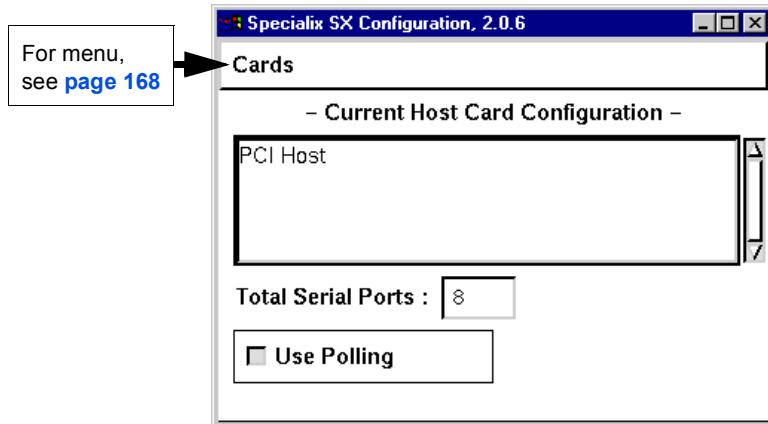
SCO OpenServer 5 utilities

A number of utilities are provided for use with the SCO OpenServer 5 operating system. See the following sections for information about main windows and menus;

- [Host Card Configuration utility](#) on page [167](#)
- [Serial Port Enable utility](#) on page [169](#)

Host Card Configuration utility

The main window for the Host Card Configuration tool is shown in the next picture. See [Menu map](#) on page [168](#) for details of menus.



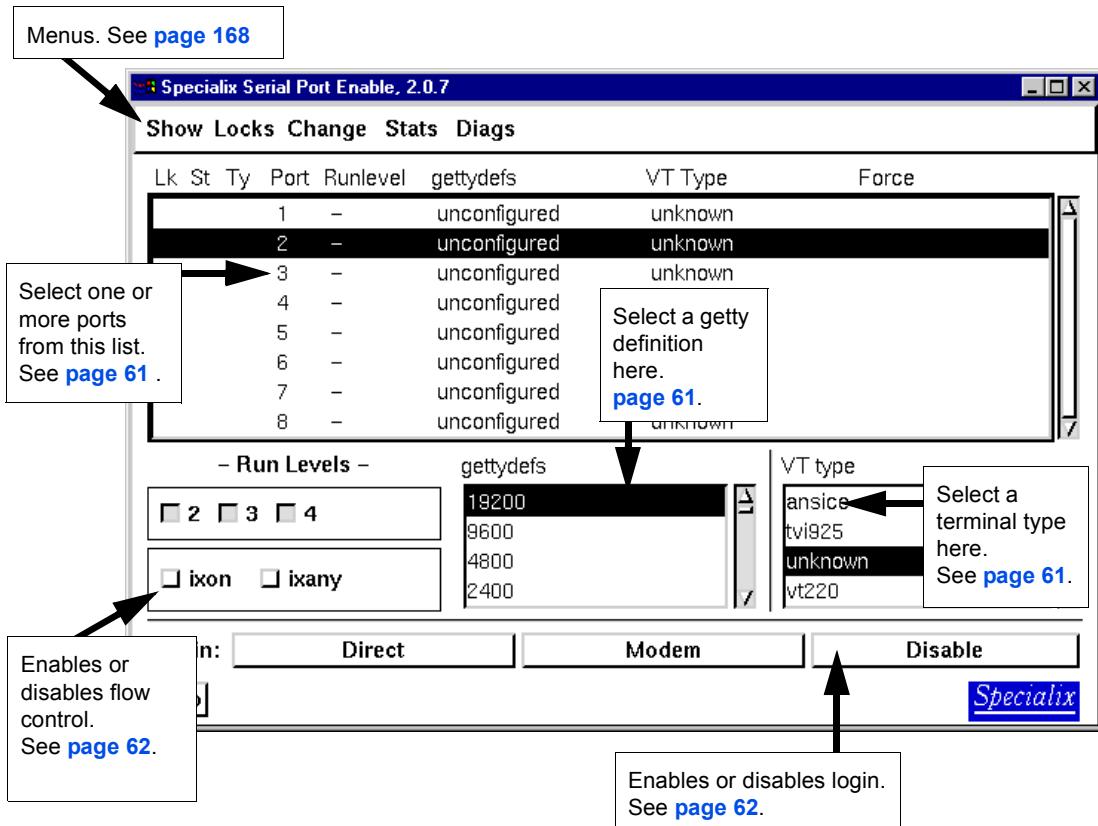
Menu map

The Host Card Configuration tool menu is as follows;

Menu option	Description
Card >	Quit Quit the Host Card Configuration tool without saving. See page 50 .
	Add Add a new host card address. See page 50 .
	Remove Remove a host card address. See page 50 .
	Edit Edit an existing host card address. See page 50 .
	Save and exit Exit the Host Card Configuration tool and save any changes. See page 50 .

Serial Port Enable utility

The main window for the Serial Port Enable tool is shown in the next picture. See [Menu map](#) on page 170 for details of menus.



Menu map

The Serial Port Enable utility menu is as follows:

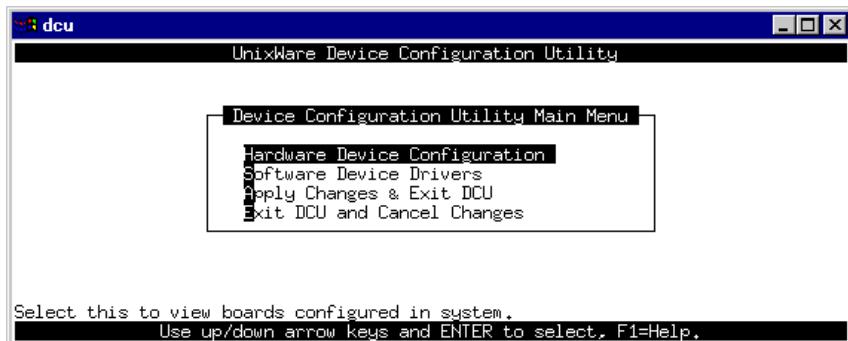
Menu option	Description
Show >	Modems Displays all ports configured as modems. See page 62 .
	Direct Shows all ports configured to directly connect to a terminal with no modem in between. See page 62 .
	Unconfigured Displays all unconfigured ports. See page 62 .
	All Displays all ports. See page 62 .
	Exit Exits the Serial Port Enable utility and saves any changes. See page 63 .
Locks >	Lock Locks Serial Port Enable settings preventing other users from changing them. See page 63 .
	Unlock Unlocks Serial Port Enable settings allowing other users to change them. See page 63 .
Change >	VT Type Changes the VT type used by the currently selected port to that currently highlighted in the VT Type field. See page 61 .
	ixon/ixany Changes the ixon/ixany setting for the currently selected port to that currently set in either the ixon/ixany toggle button. See page 62 .

Menu option		Description
Stats >	Enable	Enables recording of port statistics for the currently selected port. See page 59 .
	Disable	Disables recording of port statistics for the currently selected ports. See page 59 .
	Clear	Clears the recorded port statistics for the currently selected ports. See page 59 .
	Show	Displays shows the port statistics recorded for the currently selected port in a separate Port Statistics window. See page 59 .
Diags >	Test	Runs the Ports Diagnostics Utility on the currently selected port. See page 197 .
	Pins	Displays the pin status for the currently selected port in a separate Pin Status window. See page 197 .
	Settings	Displays the port settings for the currently selected port in a separate Port Settings window. See page 197 .

SCO UnixWare utilities

Device configuration utility

The main window for the Device Configuration Utility is shown in the next picture.



Menu map

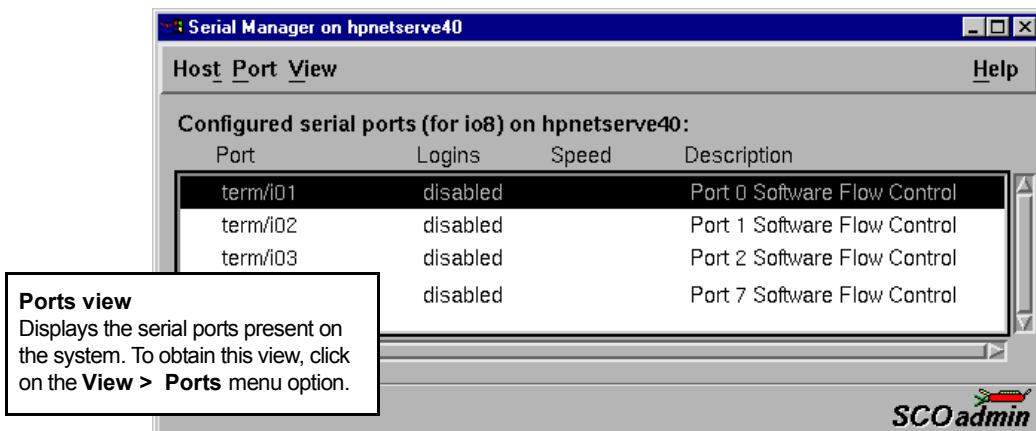
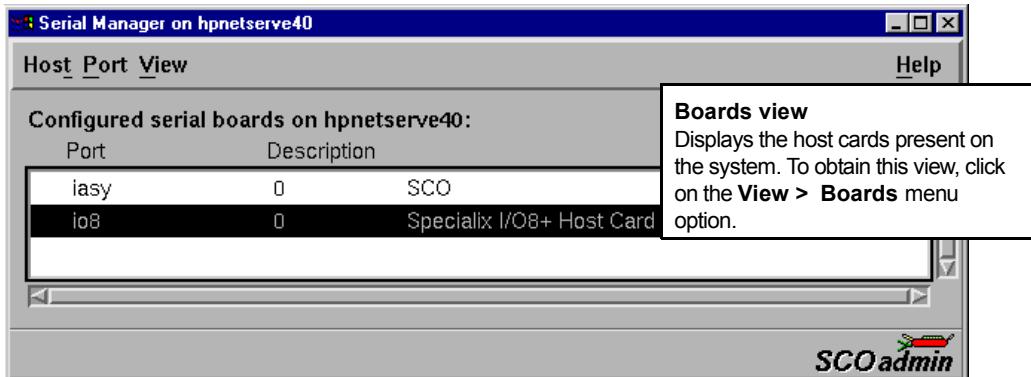
The menu is as follows;

Menu option	Description
Hardware Device Configuration >	Displays the Hardware Device Configuration window which allows you to set host card addresses and IRQ levels. See page 73 .
Software Device Drivers >	Displays the Software Driver Device selections window which allows you to select a software device driver type to display. See page 73 .
Apply Changes & Exit DCU >	Apply configuration changes and exit the Hardware Device Configuration Utility. See page 73 .
Exit DCU and Cancel Changes >	Exit the Hardware Device Configuration Utility and cancel any changes. See page 73 .

Serial Manager

Main window

The main window for the Serial Manager is shown in the next picture. You can display this window in one of two views, Board view and Ports view. See [page 174](#) for menu maps.



Menu map

The Serial Manager menu is as follows:

Menu option		Description
Host	>	Open Host Selects a host machine. See your SCO UnixWare documentation for further details.
		Exit Exit Serial Manager.
Port	>	Modify Modifies serial port settings. See page 83 .
View	>	Ports Show serial ports available for the currently selected host card. See page 83 .
		Boards Show host cards present on the system. See page 83 .

Appendix A Serial port device names

You need to read this appendix if you want to... You need to read this appendix if you want information about device names for the Perle SX serial adaptor cards.

This appendix provides information about the device nodes associated with each serial port for the Perle SX serial adaptor cards. Included are naming conventions, functions, file locations and some additional information about the Data terminal ready and Ready to send signals.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [**Under Solaris** on page 176](#)
- [**Under SCO OpenServer 5** on page 177](#)
- [**Under SCO UnixWare** on page 178](#)
- [**Under Windows NT** on page 179](#)
- [**Under Windows 2000** on page 179](#)
- [**Under Linux** on page 179.](#)

Under Solaris

Device node details

Each serial port has three device nodes associated with it. Each node takes the form of a file which you can access from operating system utilities and user applications. Details of these nodes are shown in the next table.

Device name	Function	Description	Location
a<n> where n is number of ports from 0 upwards	Normal communications port	Indicates normal communications port behaviour.	/dev/term
a<n>	Normal communications port wait for DCD on open	Indicates a port open will not complete unless the DCD signal is present.	/dev/cua
a<n>	Print device	Indicates that device should only be used for transparent print.	/dev/xprt

Under SCO OpenServer 5

Device node details

Each serial port has three device nodes associated with it. Each node takes the form of a file which you can access from operating system utilities and user applications. Details of these nodes are shown in the next table.

Device name	Function	Description	Location
ttya1	Normal communications port	Indicates normal communications port behaviour.	/dev
ttyA1	Normal communications port wait for DCD on open	Indicates a port open will not complete unless the DCD signal is present.	/dev
ttya1p	Print device	Indicates that device should only be used for transparent print.	/dev

DTR and RTS signal information

The serial ports on SX serial adaptor cards use the same pin (pin3 on the RJ12 connector see [Chapter 3 Cabling Information](#)) for the **Data Terminal Ready** and **Ready To Send** signals. The function of the pin depends on the way you open the port as shown in the next table.

Device name	Function	Signal	Description
ttya1	Normal communications port.	RTS	Ready To Send. Used for hardware flow control.
ttyA1	Normal communications port wait for DCD on open.	DTR	Data Terminal Ready. This pin cannot be used for hardware flow control when this type of device is opened.

Under SCO UnixWare

Device node details

Each serial port has three device nodes associated with it. Each node takes the form of a file which you can access from operating system utilities and user applications. Details of these nodes are shown in the next table.

Device name	Function	Description	Location
a1	Normal communications port	Indicates normal communications port behaviour.	/dev/term
A1	Modem port	Indicates a port open will not complete unless the DCD signal is present.	/dev/term
a1p	Transparent print ports	Indicates that device should only be used for transparent print.	/dev/term

Note

You can only open the transparent print port can when the corresponding normal port is open.

Under Windows NT

Device node details

Each serial port has a single device name associated with it: **comx**

Under Windows 2000

Device node details

Each serial port has a single device name associated with it: **comx**

Under Linux

Device node details

Each serial port has two device nodes associated with it. Each node takes the form of a file which you can access from operating system utilities and user applications. Details of these nodes are shown in the next table.

Device name	Function	Description	Location
ttyX1	Normal communications port	Indicates normal communications port behaviour.	/dev
cvx1	Modem port	Indicates a port open will not complete unless the DCD signal is present.	/dev
a1p	Transparent print ports	Indicates that device should only be used for transparent print.	/dev/term

Note

You can only open the transparent print port can when the corresponding normal port is open.

Appendix B Obtaining baud rates above 38400

You need to read this appendix if you want to use baud rates above 38400 under the Solaris, SCO OpenServer and SCO UnixWare operating systems with SX.
want to...

This appendix provides information about the spxBAUDMAP utility which allows you to use baud rates greater than 384000 when using SX with the Solaris, SCO OpenServer and SCO UnixWare operating systems.

This following sections are included;

- [**Introduction to spxBAUDMAP**](#) on page **181**
- [**Using spxBAUDMAP**](#) on page **182**.

Introduction to spxBAUDMAP

Under the Solaris, SCO OpenServer and SCO UnixWare operating systems, the SX software includes a utility called spxBAUDMAP which allows you to set extended baud rates for a given port above 38400 by mapping existing baud rates to higher speeds.

Typically, you use spxBAUDMAP when you want to use peripherals which can operate above a baud rate of 38400.

You use spxBAUDMAP after you have installed and configured your system using the steps given in [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#) for your operating system. The revised settings for a port will be used the next time the port is opened.

Note

This command needs to be run before the affected devices are started. You need to run spxBAUDMAP on each port whose baud rate you want to extend

Hint

You can include the **spxBAUDMAP** command in your start up script under the **/etc/rc2.d** directory.

Using spxBAUDMAP

To use spxBAUDMAP proceed as follows;

- Decide on the extended baud rate you require and use the next table to determine the settings you need to obtain that value.

To obtain this baud rate ..	Set Standard baud rate to... (See page 24)	Set Mapping multiplier to..	Mapping state	Example command
14400	600	24	on	spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 24 -m on -q -v
28800	1200	24		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 24 -m on -q -v
57600 (2 options)	50	1		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 1 -m on -q -v
	2400	24		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 24 -m on -q -v
115200 (2 options)	110	1		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 1 -m on -q -v
	4800	24		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 24 -m on -q -v
230400	9600	24		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 24 -m on -q -v
460800	19200	24		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 24 -m on -q -v
921600	38400	24		spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/s1 -x 24 -m on -q -v

- Install and configure your system using the standard baud rate setting needed to obtain the extended baud rate you want. See [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#).
- At the command prompt, type **spxbaudmap [-f <device>] [-x <n>] [-m <state>] [-q] [-v]** and press the **Enter** key.

Where;

Parameter	Description	Typical values
device	device name	/dev/term/a1
n	mapping multiplier	1 or 24
state	enables or disables baud rate mapping	on or off
-q	Displays any pending baud rate changes	
-v	Echoes the current version of spxBAUDMAP	

For example, having set a suitable standard baud rate, to use port S1 with a mapping multiplier of 24 you would type:

spxbaudmap -f /dev/term/a1 -x 24 -m on -q -v

You can now start the device using the revised baud rate.

Appendix C Transparent printing

*You need to read
this appendix if you
want to...*

You need to read this appendix if you want background information on transparent printing.

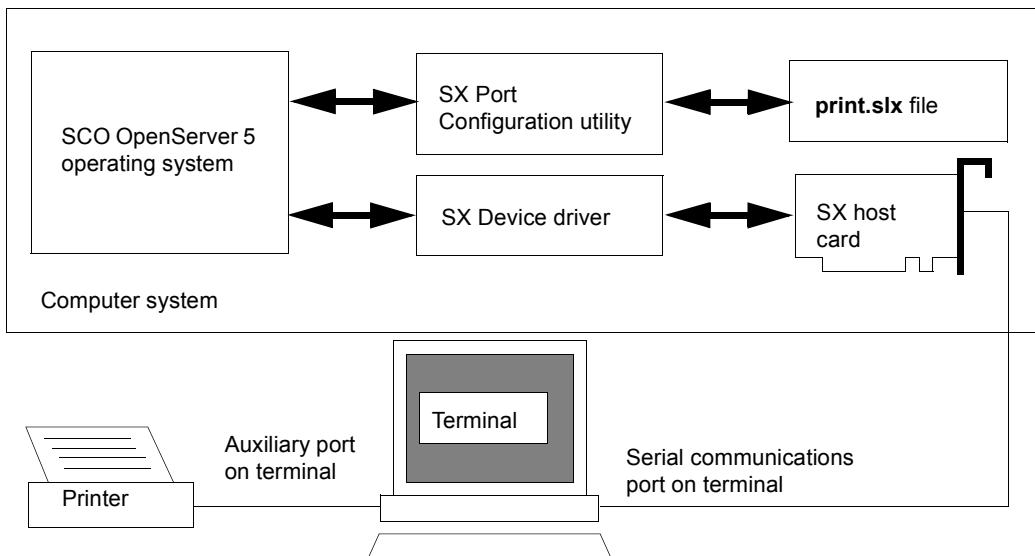
This appendix gives an overview of the transparent printing feature offered for the Solaris operating system and includes details of configuration files associated with transparent printing.

This appendix includes the following sections;

- [What is transparent printing?](#) on page 184
- [Problems with printer output](#) on page 185
- [The printcap.slx configuration file](#) on page 185
- [The print.slx configuration file](#) on page 186

What is transparent printing?

Most terminals have an auxiliary (AUX) port which can be connected to a serial printer. Data can then be output to the terminal or the printer via the same serial line. This is called **transparent print** (or print) and is designed for printing simple ASCII text. A separate print device node (`ttyinp` where *n* is device number) is created for each port. This device is enabled automatically if either the local or modem device is enabled for the port.



When a host card receives data addressed to the transparent print device it prefixes it with the transparent print mode ON string and appends it with the transparent mode OFF string. The ON and OFF strings for each terminal type available are defined by the **`printcap.slx`** file. See [The `printcap.slx` configuration file](#) on page 185 for more details.

When the host card receives data addressed to the transparent print device, it prefixes it with the Transparent Print Mode ON string and appends it with the Transparent Print Mode OFF string. Terminal I/O has absolute priority over printer output. Transparent print data will only be sent when there is a break in output to the terminal (for more than a tenth of a second)

For each port, the transparent printing parameters are controlled by an entry in the **`print.slx`** file found in the `/etc/` directory on your system. The entry for each port includes definitions of the terminal type, transparent print throughput rate and device name. See [The `print.slx` configuration file](#) on page 186 for further details.

Problems with printer output

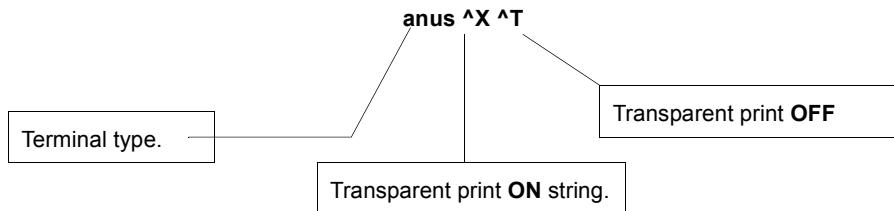
When you use transparent printing you may obtain incorrect printer output due to the following reasons;

Graphics printers may misinterpret some characters output through transparent print. This problem is more likely if the terminal is in 7-bit mode, because 8-bit characters will not be printed.

Some terminals suppress the output of certain characters to their printer or AUX ports. Such terminals can prevent essential control characters from reaching the printer thus generating incorrect printer output. This occurrence is extremely unpredictable because of the large number of potential hardware configurations.

The *printcap.slx* configuration file

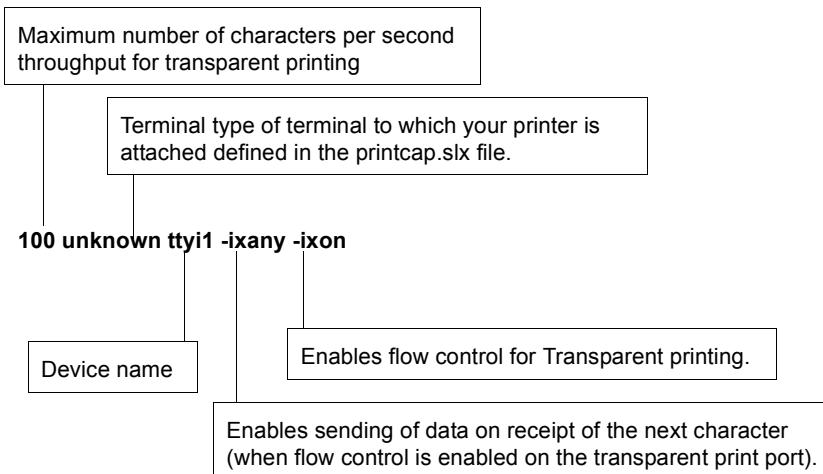
The *printcap.slx* file defines the transparent print ON and OFF strings for each terminal type available. When a host card receives data addressed to the transparent print device it prefixes it with the transparent print mode ON string and appends it with the transparent mode OFF string.



If you don't configure a specific terminal type *printcap.slx* will use the default type which is "unknown"

The **print.slx** configuration file

For each port, transparent printing is controlled by an entry in the **print.slx** file. The **print.slx** file is found in the /etc/ directory on your system. The entry for each port includes definitions of the terminal type, transparent print throughput rate, device name. The content of the **print.slx** file is normally controlled automatically by either the Port Configuration utility (SCO OpenServer 5) or the Serial Manager (SCO UnixWare). Under Solaris, you need to edit the **print.slx** file using a suitable text editor. A sample entry from a typical **print.slx** file is shown in the next example.



Appendix D Troubleshooting

You need to read this appendix if you want to... You need to read this appendix if you want information on troubleshooting for the SX serial connectivity system.

This appendix provides examples of normal boot up messages and a troubleshooting guide including typical problems and corrective action required for all the currently supported operating systems.

- [Solaris troubleshooting](#) on page 188
- [SCO OpenServer troubleshooting](#) on page 192
- [SCO UnixWare troubleshooting](#) on page 204
- [Windows NT troubleshooting](#) on page 212
- [Windows 2000 troubleshooting](#) on page 215
- [Linux troubleshooting](#) on page 218

Note

To contact Perle for technical support, see [Appendix E Contacting Perle](#).

Solaris troubleshooting

This section describes troubleshooting SX products under the Solaris operating system and includes the following sections;

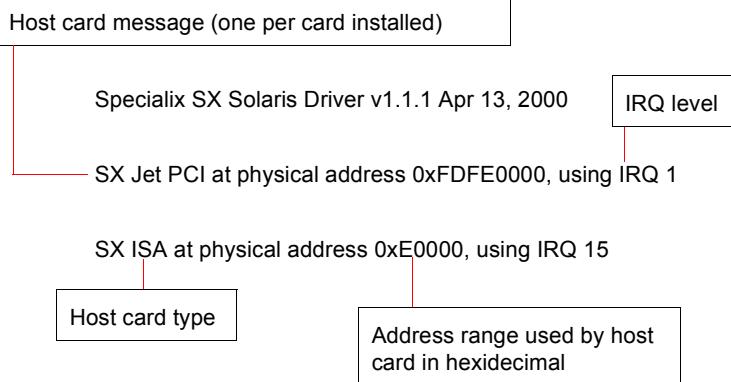
Note

To contact Perle for technical support, see [Appendix E Contacting Perle](#).

- [Example of normal boot up messages for host cards](#) on page 189
- [General troubleshooting guide](#) on page 190
- [Solaris error messages](#) on page 191

Example of normal boot up messages for host cards

The normal messages for satisfactory host card detection and initialisation form part of the normal Solaris boot up messages and are shown in the next example. This example shows one ISA host card and one PCI host card.



General troubleshooting guide

Problem	Action required
Device driver does not start after installation	1. Ensure PCI host cards have been installed. 2. Ensure ISA card settings have been specified.
No host card boot up message	1. Check physical installation of PCI and ISA host cards. 2. Check ISA board memory settings and ensure they match the settings specified by the sxisacfg utility. 3. Check the interrupt setting on ISA host cards to see if the interrupt specified by sxisacfg is available for use. 4. For ISA cards check that the memory range is enabled in the PCs BIOS. 5. Run the customer dos diagnostics to check that the card is not faulty
Host card not recognised by system	1. Check physical installation of PCI and ISA host cards, and ensure board correctly seated in bus slot. 2. Check ISA board memory settings, and ensure they match the setting specified by the sxisacfg file during installation. 3. Check the interrupt setting on ISA host cards, to see if the interrupt specified by the sxisacfg file during installation is available for ISA use. Note that on most systems it is a requirement that ISA interrupts are reserved in either the BIOS setup, or system configuration program.

Solaris error messages

Error message	Reason	Action required
Can't locate polling property	Missing sx.conf hardware configuration file.	1. Remove then reinstall the SX device driver and utilities software. See page 27
ddi_add_intr failure	Failed to configure the interrupt for a host card.	1. Select another interrupt using sxisacfg utility. See page 30
mod_install() failed	Possible memory shortage on system	1. Contact technical support. See page 221
Cannot start the card	Host card has been detected but is faulty.	1. Replace card. See page 116 and page 116 .
Invalid adapter combination	You have installed an invalid combination of adaptors to a host card.	1. Power down and ensure that the adaptor configuration is corrected. See page 24 .
Host has no ports	A host card has no adapters connected.	1. Power down and remove the host card. See page 119 .
Transparent print port still open	Tried to close a port with the transparent print node still open	1. Close the transparent print port then the direct port.
Attempt to open port for both local and modem	A port can be opened as a direct or a modem port - not both.	1. Close the port.
Attempt to open port that is exclusively locked	The port has been opened previously with an exclusive lock.	1. Close the port and re-open without the exclusive lock
Direct port not open	A transparent port has been opened without the corresponding direct port.	1. Open the corresponding direct port.
bad signature	Configuration file ISA card details do not match the actual ISA card installed or no ISA card installed.	Try each of the following in turn; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the ISA card. See page 119. 2. Change ISA card details using sxisacfg. See page 30. 3. Change the ISA card address using the on board switches. See page 117.

SCO OpenServer troubleshooting

This section describes troubleshooting SX products under the SCO OpenServer operating system and includes the following sections:

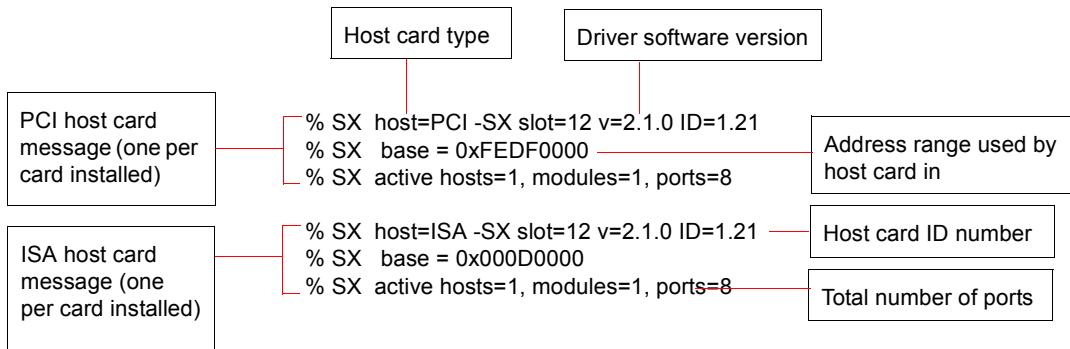
Note

To contact Perle for technical support, see [Appendix E Contacting Perle](#).

- [Example of a normal boot up messages for host cards](#) on page [193](#)
- [General troubleshooting guide](#) on page [194](#)
- [SCO OpenServer error messages](#) on page [195](#)
- [Testing SX ports with Port Diagnostics](#) on page [197](#)

Example of a normal boot up messages for host cards

The normal messages for satisfactory host card detection and initialisation form part of the normal SCO OpenServer 5 boot up messages and are shown in the next example. This example shows one ISA host card and one PCI host card.



General troubleshooting guide

General faults and suggested actions are shown in the next table.

Problem	Action required
Operating system fails to boot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove host card(s) and reboot the system. 2. Re-boot your system using the previous kernel. 3. Re-install the host cards and boot the system using a bootable floppy disk. 4. Run diagnostics to check for further problems.
Cards and/or devices not found	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run dos diagnostic utility to find out which devices are present and their location. 2. Ensure host cards are seated correctly 3. Ensure that cables and device concentrators are connected properly. 4. Ensure host cards are set to the correct address. 5. Check that the SX drivers and their configuration are set to the latest version.
Can't obtain login prompt on terminal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the port status LED on the device concentrators. 2. Ensure the login is enabled. 3. Check the terminal and login configuration settings. 4. Check cables are installed properly.
Data or login messages are corrupted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that port and device configuration settings match. 2. Check cables are properly installed. 3. Run dos diagnostics to check the system.

SCO OpenServer error messages

Error message	Reason	Action required
Attempted sleep in si_intr - command requested n device n	This is a system problem.	1. Contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
SX: command stack - completing n requested n device n	This is a system problem.	1. Contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
SX: Extra ports on card at <address> ignored	The driver has detected more ports than it can support. This means that you have connected more than four device concentrators to the host card.	1. Power your system down and remove the surplus host card(s). See page 119 .
SX: ISA host card has invalid address - card ignored	You have installed your host card at an invalid address.	1. Check that the switches on ISA host cards are set to a valid address. See page 117 .
SX: ISA host cards cannot share addresses - card ignored	You have attempted to install two host cards at the same address.	1. Switch your machine off. 2. Remove one of the host cards, See page 119 . 3. On the removed card set a new address. See page 117 .
SX: ISA host cards cannot share interrupt levels - card ignored	You have selected an interrupt already in use by another host card.	1. Re-install the SX device drivers and select a different interrupt or polled mode. See page 66 .
SX: Invalid card type - card ignored	The device driver's configuration table has become corrupted.	1. Re-install the SX device drivers software. See page 66 .
SX: Invalid interrupt level - card ignored	You have selected an interrupt level that doesn't exist, or is already being used.	1. Re-install the SX device drivers and select a different interrupt or polled mode. See page 66 .
Invalid interrupt selected, using 15	You have selected an invalid interrupt level, so the device driver has selected the default (15) for you.	1. Select a valid interrupt level. See page 73 .
SX: Warning SX interrupt handler re-entered	This is a system problem	1. Contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
WARNING: Host @0xffffffff SHUTDOWN No ports detected	The host card at the specified address has been shutdown by the driver because it reported a zero port count.	1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116 , page 117 and page 120 .

Error message	Reason	Action required
WARNING: Host @0xffffffff SHUTDOWN Mixed adapter types not allowed	The host card at the specified address has been shutdown by the driver because it reported an illegal combination of device concentrator (terminal adapter) types.	1. Shutdown the system and ensure that each host card has only one type of device concentrator connected. See page 120 .
WARNING: No active Host Cards	Either you do not have any host cards installed, or, those that are installed suffer from one or more of the 'Host SHUTDOWN' scenarios above.	1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116 , page 117 and page 120 .
WARNING: No active Terminal Adapters	At least one host card is active, but the total active <i>port</i> count on your SX installation is ZERO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116, page 117 and page 120. 2. Re-install the SX device drivers software. See page 66.

Testing SX ports with Port Diagnostics

The SX Serial Port Enable utility includes a Port Diagnostics tool. The Port Diagnostics tool allows you to Run tests on the port currently selected in Serial Port Enable, display modem pin status and stty attribute settings. See the following sections for details;

- [Running tests on a port](#) on page [198](#)
- [Performing a write test](#) on page [200](#)
- [Performing a loopback test](#) on page [201](#)
- [Displaying port settings](#) on page [202](#)
- [Displaying modem pin settings](#) on page [203](#)

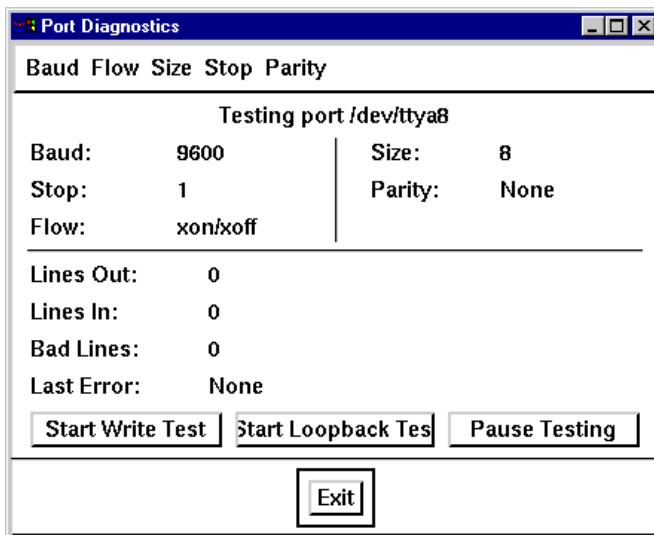
For related information, see also [Connecting Device Concentrators to terminals](#) on page [148](#) and [Loopback connector pinouts](#) on page [161](#) in [Chapter 3 Cabling information](#).

Running tests on a port

To run tests on a port proceed as follows;

1. Start the **Serial Port Enable Utility**, see [Configuring SX serial ports](#) on page 59 in [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#).
2. In the Serial Port Enable menu, click on the **Diags > Test** option.

The Port Diagnostics window is now displayed.



3. Using the Port Diagnostics menu, choose the settings you want to use for testing the currently selected port using the options shown in the next table;

To set this parameter	Use one of these menu options
Baud rate	Baud > 2400 Baud > 4800 Baud > 9600 Baud > 19200
Number of stop bits	Stop > 1 Stop > 2
Flow control	Flow > xon/xoff Flow > rts/cts Flow > None
Size	Size > 5 Size > 6 Size > 7 Size > 8
Parity	Parity > None Parity > Even Parity > Odd

You can now perform one the tests available in Port Diagnostics as detailed in the next table;

Test	For details see....
Write test	Performing a write test on page 200
Loopback test	Performing a loopback test on page 201

Hint

To pause a test proceed as follows:

- In the Port Diagnostics window, click on the **Pause Testing Button**.

Performing a write test

The write test allows you to verify that data is sent out from the selected port properly. For example, you might use this test if you cannot obtain a login.

To perform this test proceed as follows:

1. Connect a terminal to the port you want to test using the cable type recommended in [Connecting Device Concentrators to terminals](#) on page 148 in [Chapter 3 Cabling information](#).
2. Start and set up the Port Configuration utility using the procedure given in [Testing SX ports with Port Diagnostics](#) on page 197.
3. In the Port Diagnostics window, click on the **Start Write Test** button.

The write test is now performed by the software and the Port Diagnostics window updated to show the result of the test in the lower half of the window. During the test the value displayed in the Line Out field should increase in proportion to the volume of data being sent.

The output on the terminal screen should be a steady scrolling text pattern. If not, then your terminal settings do not match your port settings.

Performing a loopback test

A loopback test allows you to check that the selected port is receiving and sending data correctly. For example, you might use this test if you are using a modem and your remote site reports corrupted data.

This involves attaching a loopback connector to the selected port on a device concentrator, then performing the test and displaying the results from within the Port Diagnostics window.

To perform this test proceed as follows;

1. Connect a loopback connector to the port on you want to test the device concentrator.
See [Loopback connector pinouts](#) on page [161](#) in [Chapter 3 Cabling information](#)

Note

The type of loopback connector you require depends on the Device concentrator and associated connector types you are using.

2. Start and set up the Port Configuration utility using the procedure given in [Testing SX ports with Port Diagnostics](#) on page [197](#).
3. In the Port Diagnostics window, click on the **Start Loopback Test** button.

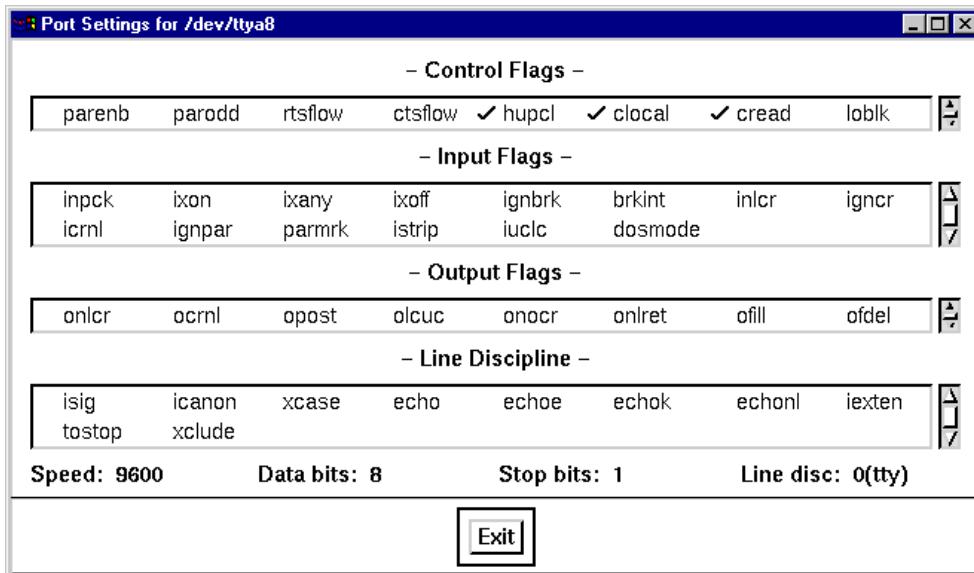
The software now performs the loopback test and displays the results in the bottom half of the Port Diagnostics window. During the test, the values in the Lines In and Lines Out fields should increase in proportion to the volume of data being transferred

Displaying port settings

To display the tty attributes for the currently selected port proceed as follows;

1. Start the **Serial Port Enable Utility**, see [Configuring SX serial ports](#) on page 59 in [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#).
2. In the Serial Port Enable menu, click on the **Diags > Settings** option.

The Port Settings window is now displayed.



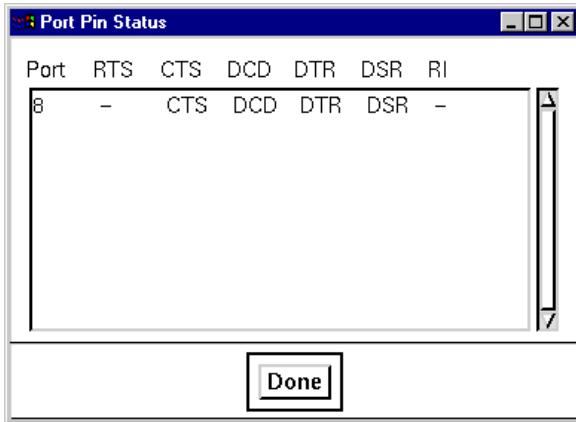
3. When you have observed the settings you require, click on the **Exit** button to close the window.

Displaying modem pin settings

To display the modem pin settings for the currently selected port proceed as follows;

1. Start the **Serial Port Enable** Utility, see [Configuring SX serial ports](#) on page 59 in [Chapter 2 Installing hardware and software](#).
2. In the Serial Port Enable menu, click on the **Diags > Pins** option.

The Port Pin Status window is now displayed.



3. When you have observed the settings you require, click on the **Done** button to close the window.

SCO UnixWare troubleshooting

This section describes troubleshooting SX products under the SCO UnixWare operating system and includes the following sections;

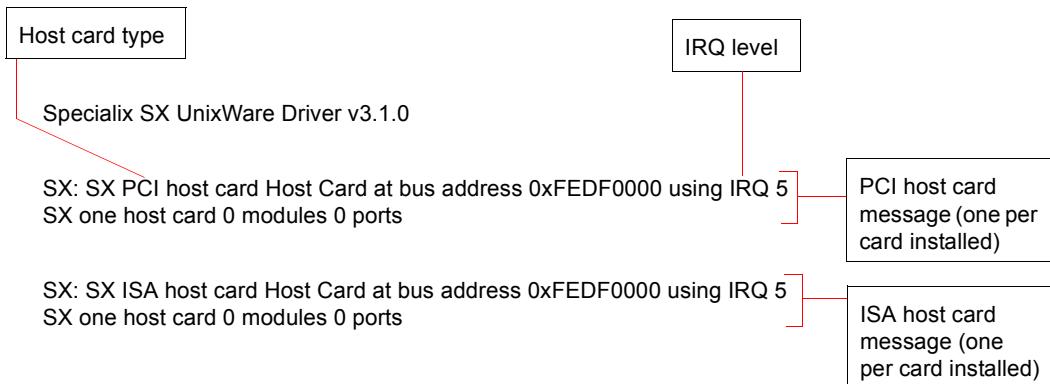
Note

To contact Perle for technical support, see [Appendix E Contacting Perle](#).

- [Example of a normal boot up messages for host cards](#) on page **205**
- [General troubleshooting guide](#) on page **206**
- [SCO UnixWare error messages](#) on page **207**

Example of a normal boot up messages for host cards

The normal messages for satisfactory host card detection and initialisation form part of the normal SCO UnixWare boot up messages and are shown in the next example. This example shows one ISA host card and one PCI host card.



General troubleshooting guide

General faults and suggested actions are shown in the next table.

Problem	Action required
Operating system fails to boot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove host card(s) and reboot the system. 2. Re-boot your system using the previous kernel. 3. Re-install the host cards and boot the system using a bootable floppy disk. 4. Run diagnostics to check for further problems.
Cards and/or devices not found	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run dos diagnostic utility to find out which devices are present and their location. 2. Ensure host cards are seated correctly 3. Ensure that cables and device concentrators are connected properly. 4. Ensure host cards are set to the correct address. 5. Check that the SX drivers and their configuration are set to the latest version.
Can't obtain login prompt on terminal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the port status LED on the device concentrators. 2. Ensure the login is enabled. 3. Check the terminal and login configuration settings. 4. Check cables are installed properly.
Data or login messages are corrupted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that port and device configuration settings match. 2. Check cables are properly installed. 3. Run dos diagnostics to check the system.
System hangs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using a suitable text editor open the Space.c file located in the UW/slxi directory. 2. Within the Space.c file edit the int slx_PLXFix = 0; line to read; int slx_PLXFix = 1; 3. Save and close the Space.c file 4. Re-start your system. 5. If this fails, contact technical support.

SCO UnixWare error messages

Error message	Reason	Action required
An attempt has been made to open port n while a close on that port is in progress.	The streams system has called the driver open routine to open a port which it is in the process of closing. This indicates a fault in the implementation of streams within the operating system.	1. Note down the values given in the error message, and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
Cannot use both polled and interrupt driven host cards in one system. All the cards will be reconfigured to use polled operation.	The SX device driver can run in polled mode or interrupt mode, not both at the same time. You have installed one or more host cards running in interrupt mode and one or more host cards running in polled mode. The driver has set all your host cards to polled mode.	1. For ISA host cards, re- install the SX device drivers, setting all your host cards to the same mode. See page 66 .
Can't patch interrupt vector number n.	An interrupt level above 15 has been set for a host card.	1. Re-install the SX device driver. See page 66 .
Interrupt handler re-entered! This vector = n, other vector = n, this flag = n, other flag = n.	The interrupt handling software has been called whilst the driver has been processing a previous interrupt. This should not happen as the driver protects itself against this occurring. It may be caused by the operating system using different spl protection levels for streams to the levels used by the SX driver.	1. Note down the values given in the error message, and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
Message type n received by write service routine - dumped.	An unexpected message has been sent to the device driver service routine. This indicates a fault in the implementation of streams within the operating system.	1. Note down the values given in the error message, and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
No host cards detected in system.	The driver has been unable to detect any host cards.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure host cards are seated correctly. See page 116 and page 117. 2. Check that the switches on ISA host cards are set to a valid address. See page 117. 3. If this fails to solve the problem, re-install the SXdevice drivers. See page 66.

Error message	Reason	Action required
SX: one host card failed to run SX: n host cards failed to run.	One or more of your host cards have failed to start up correctly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116, page 117 and page 120. 2. Ensure there are a maximum of four host cards installed. See page 66. 3. Check that the host card isn't sharing a memory address. See page 66.
Port n has been re-opened, the queue passed to open is the same as for the previous open, but the private data structure pointer has changed. The read queue pointer is at address 0xXXXXXX and the private data structure entry should be 0xXXXXXX but is now 0xXXXXXX. This Unix system may fail soon!	The driver has tried unsuccessfully to recover and it is possible that the system will crash.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle.
Startup timeout on ISA host card at base address 0xXXXXXX Startup timeout on PCI host card in slot n.	The identified host card has failed to execute its download code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116, page 117 and page 120. 2. Ensure there are a maximum of four host cards installed. See page 66. 3. Check that the host card isn't sharing a memory address. See page 66.
Streams error - asked to close (xprint) queue 0xXXXXXX. Private pointer is 0xXXXXXX, minimum acceptable level is 0xXXXXXX, maximum acceptable level is 0xXXXXXX.	The driver has detected that the data structures associated with its streams interface have been corrupted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle.

Error message	Reason	Action required
There are more than 4 host cards installed in this machine. Extra host cards will be ignored.	The driver has detected more than four host cards.	1. Power your system down and remove the surplus host card(s). See page 119 .
XPRINT message type n received by write service routine - dumped.	An unexpected message has been sent to the device driver service routine.	1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
Xprint port n has been re-opened, the queue passed to open is the same as for the previous open, but the private data structure pointer has changed. The read queue pointer is at address 0xXXXXX and the private data structure entry should be 0xXXXXXX but is now 0xXXXXX. This Unix system may fail soon!	The streams implementation on this operating system has changed some of the driver's private data. The driver has tried unsuccessfully to recover and it is possible that the system will crash.	1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
WARNING: Host n SHUTDOWN - invalid adapter(s).	The identified host card has been shutdown by the SX device driver because it reported that it has detected more than one type of device concentrator (terminal adapter) connected. Mixing different types of device concentrators is not allowed	1. Install the correct type of device concentrators. See page 120 and page 132 . 2. Re-start your system.
WARNING: ISA card not found at address : 0xXXXXX	The SX device driver is unable to find an SX ISA Host Card at the address defined by the DCU.	1. Check the address settings on the ISA host card. See page 117 .
An attempt has been made to open port n while a close on that port is in progress.	The streams system has called the driver open routine to open a port which it is in the process of closing. This indicates a fault in the implementation of streams within the operating system.	1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
Cannot use both polled and interrupt driven host cards in one system. All the cards will be reconfigured to use polled operation.	You have installed one or more host cards running in interrupt mode and one or more host cards running in polled mode. The driver has set all your host cards to polled mode.	1. For ISA host cards, re- install the SX device drivers. See page 66 . 2. set all your host cards to the same mode. See page 66 .
Can't patch interrupt vector number n.	An interrupt level above 15 has been set for a host card.	1. Re- install the SX device drivers. See page 66 .

Error message	Reason	Action required
Interrupt handler re-entered! This vector = n, other vector = n, this flag = n, other flag = n.	The interrupt handling software has been called whilst the driver has been processing a previous interrupt.	1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
Message type n received by write service routine - dumped.	An unexpected message has been sent to the device driver service routine.	1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .
No host cards detected in system.	The driver has been unable to detect any host cards.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116, page 117 and page 120. 2. Ensure there are a maximum of four host cards installed. See page 66. 3. Check that the host card isn't sharing a memory address. See page 66.
SX: one host card failed to run SX: n host cards failed to run.	One or more of your host cards have failed to start up correctly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116, page 117 and page 120. 2. Ensure there are a maximum of four host cards installed. See page 66. 3. Check that the host card isn't sharing a memory address. See page 66.
Port n has been re-opened, the queue passed to open is the same as for the previous open, but the private data structure pointer has changed. The read queue pointer is at address 0xXXXXXX and the private data structure entry should be 0xXXXXXX but is now 0xXXXXXX. This Unix system may fail soon!	The streams implementation on this operating system has changed some of the driver's private data. The driver has tried unsuccessfully to recover and it is possible that the system will crash.	1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle .

Error message	Reason	Action required
Startup timeout on ISA host card at base address 0XXXXX Startup timeout on PCI host card in slot n.	The identified host card has failed to execute its download code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the host card, device concentrators and associated cables are installed securely. See page 116, page 117 and page 120. 2. Ensure there are a maximum of four host cards installed. See page 66. 3. Check that the host card isn't sharing a memory address. See page 66.
Streams error - asked to close (xprint) queue 0XXXXX. Private pointer is 0XXXXX, minimum acceptable level is 0XXXXX, maximum acceptable level is 0XXXXX.	The driver has detected that the data structures associated with its streams interface have been corrupted. This is an error in the implementation of streams within the operating system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle.
XPRINT message type n received by write service routine - dumped.	<p>This message indicates that an unexpected message has been sent to the device driver service routine.</p> <p>This indicates a fault in the implementation of streams within the operating system.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note down the values given in the error message and contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle.

Windows NT troubleshooting

This section describes troubleshooting SX products under the Windows NT operating system and includes the following sections:

Note

To contact Perle for technical support, see [Appendix E Contacting Perle](#).

- [General troubleshooting under Windows NT](#) on page [213](#)
- [Windows NT error messages](#) on page [214](#).

General troubleshooting under Windows NT

Problem	Action required
Machine fails to boot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn off your machine, remove SX card(s) and reboot. See page 119. 2. In the BIOS setup, make sure memory and interrupts levels are reserved for any ISA cards fitted. 3. Check the memory address switch settings on any ISA cards fitted. See page 117. 4. Try installing a different host card in case the one currently installed is faulty. See page 117.
Windows NT operating system fails while loading and the system hangs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot machine and then switch to the last known good configuration. 2. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware. 3. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system. 4. Once the machine boots properly, change the configuration settings of the SX card to match those in the BIOS setup. See page 117.
Windows NT operating system fails while loading and displays a blue screen.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the five hexadecimal numbers at the top line of the screen 2. Reboot your machine and then switch to the last known good configuration. 3. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware. 4. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system. 5. Once the machine boots properly, change the configuration settings of the SX card to match those in the BIOS setup. See page 117.
NT operating system loads OK, but SX driver or another driver fails to boot A window entitled "Service Control Manager" is displayed with the message: At least one service or driver failed during startup. Use Event Viewer to examine the event log for details.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the Windows NT Event Viewer; and follow the actions suggested to you by the system. 2. Run Windows NT Diagnostics to find available IRQ and memory addresses. (You may need to reserve settings in the BIOS setup).
SX ports do not work after installation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the Windows NT Event Viewer and follow the suggested actions.

Problem	Action required
SX NT driver fails during normal operation, symptom: blue screen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the five hexadecimal numbers displayed at the top line of the screen. 2. Reboot your machine and then switch to the last known good configuration. 3. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware. 4. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system. 5. Once the machine boots properly, change the configuration settings of the SX card to match those in the BIOS setup. See page 117.
SX NT driver fails during normal operation, symptoms either: black screen, machine reboots or system hangs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle.

Windows NT error messages

In the event of any error messages check the **Windows NT Event Log**. See your Windows NT user documentation or help system for details.

For general problems see [General troubleshooting under Windows NT](#) on page [213](#).

Windows 2000 troubleshooting

This section describes troubleshooting SX products under the Windows 2000 operating system and includes the following sections;

Note

To contact Perle for technical support, see [Appendix E Contacting Perle](#).

- [General troubleshooting under Windows 2000](#) on page **216**
- [Windows 2000 error messages](#) on page **217**.

General troubleshooting under Windows 2000

Problem	Action required
Machine fails to boot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn off your machine, remove SX card(s) and reboot. See page 119. 2. In the BIOS setup, make sure memory and interrupts levels are reserved for any ISA cards fitted. 3. Check the memory address switch settings on any ISA cards fitted. See page 117. 4. Try installing a different host card in case the one currently installed is faulty. See page 117.
Windows 2000 operating system fails while loading and the system hangs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot machine and then switch to the last known good configuration. 2. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware. 3. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system. 4. Once the machine boots properly, change the configuration settings of the SX card to match those in the BIOS setup. See page 117.
Windows 2000 operating system fails while loading and displays a blue screen.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the five hexadecimal numbers at the top line of the screen 2. Reboot your machine and then switch to the last known good configuration. 3. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware. 4. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system. 5. Once the machine boots properly, change the configuration settings of the SX card to match those in the BIOS setup. See page 117.
Operating system loads OK, but SX driver or another driver fails to boot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run Windows 2000 Device Manager to find available IRQ and memory addresses.
SX ports do not work after installation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the Windows 2000 Event Log and follow the suggested actions.

Problem	Action required
SX Windows 2000 driver fails during normal operation, symptom: blue screen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the five hexadecimal numbers displayed at the top line of the screen. 2. Reboot your machine and then switch to the last known good configuration. 3. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware. 4. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system. 5. Once the machine boots properly, change the configuration settings of the SX card to match those in the BIOS setup. See page 117.
SX Windows 2000 driver fails during normal operation, symptoms either: black screen, machine reboots or system hangs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle.

Windows 2000 error messages

In the event of any error messages, check the **Windows 2000 Event Log**. Also open the Windows 2000 Device Manager and check for warning icons on the installed hardware. See your Windows 2000 user documentation or help system for details.

For general problems, see [General troubleshooting under Windows 2000](#) on page [216](#).

Linux troubleshooting

This section describes troubleshooting SX products under the Linux operating system and includes the following sections;

Note

To contact Perle for technical support. see [Appendix E Contacting Perle](#).

- [General troubleshooting under Linux](#) on page [218](#)
- [Linux error messages](#) on page [219](#).

General troubleshooting under Linux

Problem	Action required
Machine fails to boot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Turn off your machine, remove SX card(s) and reboot. See page 119.2. Ensure memory and interrupts levels are reserved for any ISA cards fitted.3. Check the memory address switch settings on any ISA cards fitted. See page 117.4. Try installing a different host card in case the one currently installed is faulty. See page 117.
Linux operating system fails while loading and the system hangs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reboot machine and then switch to the last known good configuration.2. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware.3. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system.
Linux operating system fails while loading and displays a blue screen.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reboot your machine and then switch to the last known good configuration.2. Check for resource conflicts or faulty hardware.3. Turn off machine, remove any SX cards fitted (page 119) and then reboot your system.
SX Linux driver fails during normal operation, symptoms either: black screen, machine reboots or system hangs	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Contact Technical Support. See Appendix E Contacting Perle.

Linux error messages

In the event of any error messages check the **messages** file in the **/var/log** directory. See your Linux user documentation or help system for details.

For general problems see [General troubleshooting under Linux](#) on page [218](#).

Appendix E Contacting Perle

You need to read this appendix if you want to contact Perle for technical support or any other queries about this product.
want to...

This appendix includes the following sections;

- [Making a technical support query](#) on page [222](#)
- [Repair procedure](#) on page [225](#)
- [Feedback about this manual](#) on page [226](#)
- [Contacting Perle technical support](#) on page [227](#)

Internet access

[Click here to access the our website at the following URL:](#)

<http://www.perle.com>

Email

[Click here to email](#) Perle at the following address;

[Email: ptac@perle.com](mailto:ptac@perle.com)

Making a technical support query

This section contains the following information about making a query;

- [Who to contact](#) on page [222](#)
- [Information needed when making a query](#) on page [223](#)
- [Making a support query via the Perle web page](#) on page [224](#)

Who to contact

If you bought your product from a registered Perle supplier, you must contact their Technical Support department; they are qualified to deal with your problem.

If you are a registered Perle supplier, and bought your product from Perle, contact Perle Technical Support using the details given in [Contacting Perle technical support](#) on page [227](#).

Information needed when making a query

When you make a technical support enquiry please have the following information ready;

Hint

Print out this page and fill in the table provided with the basic information you need.

Item	Write details here
Product name and version	
Problem description	
Operating system version	
Driver version	
Details of any other cards installed in your system	
Your name	
Company Name	
Country	
Phone number	
Fax number	
Email address (if available)	

Making a support query via the Perle web page

If you have an internet connection, please send details of your problem to Technical Support using the email links provided on the Perle web site in the 'Support' area.

See also **Contacting Perle technical support** on page 227 for email links and other contact details for the Perle technical support centres.

[Click here to access our website at the following URL:](http://www.perle.com)

<http://www.perle.com>

Repair procedure

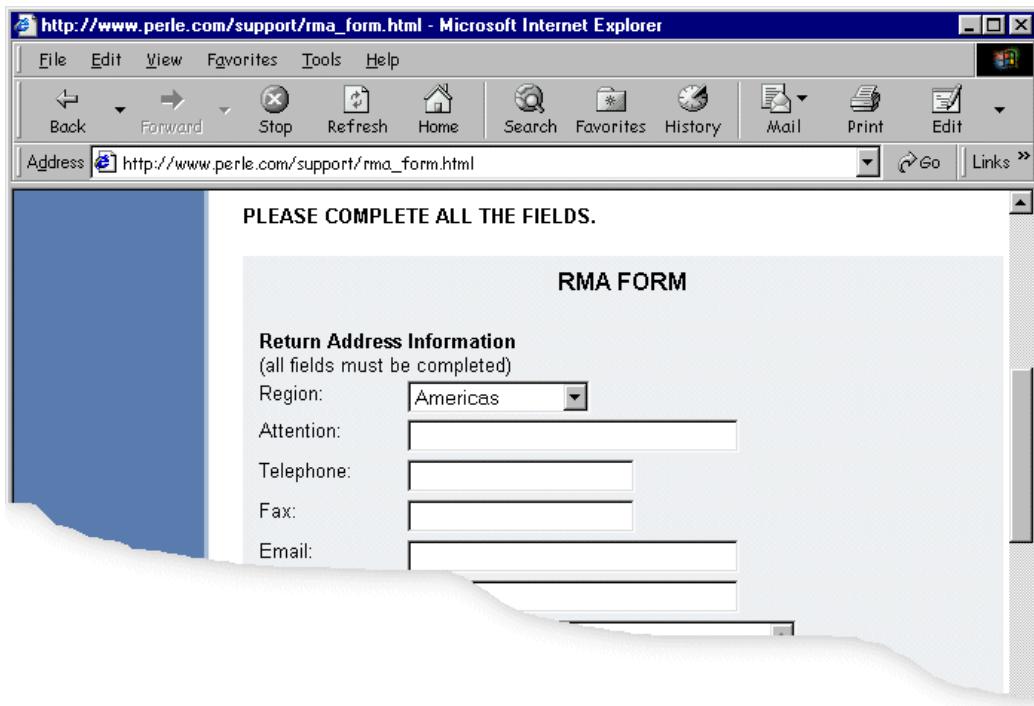
Before sending a unit for repair, you must contact your Perle supplier. If, however, you bought your product directly from Perle you can contact directly. See [Contacting Perle technical support](#) on page 227 for contact information.

Customers who are in Europe, Africa or Middle East can submit repair details via a website form shown in the next picture. This form is on the Perle website, www.perle.com, in the **Support** area.

Click here to access our web site at the following URL:
http://www.perle.com/support/rma_form.html

In the USA and Asia contact the office shown in the Technical Support section.

Website RMA (Return Material Authorisation) Form



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window with the title bar "http://www.perle.com/support/rma_form.html - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar contains the same URL. The main content area displays a form titled "RMA FORM". At the top, a message says "PLEASE COMPLETE ALL THE FIELDS." Below this, a section titled "Return Address Information" is displayed with the note "(all fields must be completed)". The form includes the following fields:

- Region: A dropdown menu set to "Americas".
- Attention: An input field.
- Telephone: An input field.
- Fax: An input field.
- Email: An input field.

Feedback about this manual

If you have any comments or suggestions for improving this manual please email Perle using the following address;

Email: ptac@perle.com

Please include the **title**, **part number** and **date** of the manual (you can find these on the title page at the front of this manual).

Contacting Perle technical support

Note

Perle offers free technical support to Perle Authorised Distributors and Registered Perle Resellers.

To access technical support please visit the Perle website at www.perle.com/support.

If you are unable to find the information you require, please feel free to contact our technical support teams by email using the addresses shown in the next table.

Region	Address	Email
North America	Perle Systems Ltd. 60 Renfrew Drive Markham Ontario Canada L3R 0E1	Email: ptac@perle.com
Europe	Perle Systems Europe Ltd. 3 Wintersells Road Byfleet Surrey KT14 7LF UK	Email: ptac@perle.com
Asia	Perle Asia Pacific (Pte) Ltd. 190 Middle Road #19-05 Fortune Centre Singapore 188979	Email: ptac@perle.com
Worldwide	Perle Systems Ltd. 60 Renfrew Drive Markham Ontario Canada L3R 0E1	Email: ptac@perle.com

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